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OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled:

"Operational activities for development:

"(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system;

"(b) United Nations Development Programme;

"(c) United Nations Population Fund;

"(d) United Nations Children's Fund;

"(e) World Food Programme"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item at its 21st to 24th, 36th, 38th, 48th and 51st meetings, from 26 to 28 October, on 11 and 12 November and on 7 and 16 December 1992. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.21-24, 36, 38, 48 and 51). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 5 to 8 October (see A/C.2/47/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, chapter IV (A/47/3); 1/
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children (A/47/264-E/1992/71);
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, which was also before the General Assembly under item 94 (A/47/340);
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system (A/47/419 and Add.1-3);
- (e) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme; 2/
- (f) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/1992/29); 3/
- (g) Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the position paper on the new world order prepared by the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (A/47/312-S/24238);
- (h) Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the Munich Economic Summit, held from 6 to 8 July 1992 (A/47/375-S/24429);
- (i) Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara on 8 and 9 July 1992 (A/47/391);

1/ To be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/47/3/Rev.1).

2/ Official records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 8.

3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 9.

(j) Letter dated 2 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Group of 77, adopted on 1 October 1992 at their sixteenth annual meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters (A/47/499);

(k) Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/564);

4. At the 21st meeting, on 26 October, introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Development, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund and the Director of the New York Office of the World Food Programme (see A/C.2/47/SR.21).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.21, L.22 and L.92

5. At the 36th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Triennial policy review of the operational activities of the United Nations development system" (A/C.2/47/L.21), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989,

"Concerned that the full and coordinated implementation of that resolution has not been achieved by the United Nations system,

"Reaffirming also the need to implement all the elements contained in the resolution in a coherent manner, keeping in mind their interlinkages,

"Urging developed countries, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity, taking into account established official development assistance targets, including targets established at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and present levels of contribution, to substantially increase their official development assistance, including contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system,

"Stressing that national plans and priorities constitute the only viable frame of reference for the national programming of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

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"Stressing further that the fundamental characteristic of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, neutrality and multilateralism, and the ability to respond to the needs of the developing countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of the developing countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

"Reaffirming further that the United Nations development system has a critical and unique role to play in enabling developing countries to take a lead role in the management of their own development process,

"Stressing also that in order to achieve the above objective, processes and procedures of the United Nations system should be streamlined and rationalized, especially in the interrelated areas of programming, execution, decentralization, monitoring and evaluation, thus making the United Nations system more relevant and responsive to the national plans, priorities and objectives of developing countries, and more efficient in its delivery systems,

"1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system; 4/

"2. Stresses the need for a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries;

"3. Decides that, in the context of the administrative reform of the United Nations Secretariat and the restructuring and revitalization of the intergovernmental process, the mandates of the separate sectoral and specialized entities, funds, programmes and specialized agencies should not be affected;

"National execution

"4. Takes note of decision 92/22 of 26 May 1992 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in particular the definition of the programme/project execution and implementation concepts; 5/

4/ A/47/419 and Add.1-3.

5/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 8 (E/1992/28), annex I.

"5. Requests the Economic and Social Council to assess the guidelines formulated by the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the United Nations Development Programme on national execution and to evaluate whether effective and coordinated actions are taken on the matter by the United Nations development system;

"6. Reiterates that national execution should be the norm for programmes and projects funded by the United Nations system, taking into account the needs and capacities of developing countries;

"7. Recognizes the important role of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system in facilitating the necessary technical and substantive expertise for United Nations-funded programmes and projects;

"8. Stresses the urgent need for the United Nations system to give priority to assisting developing countries in building the necessary capacity to undertake national execution, including the funding and provision of support services, as required, at the field level;

"Programme approach

"9. Takes note of decision 92/23 of 26 May 1992 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme; 5/

"10. Requests the Economic and Social Council to assess the guidelines formulated by the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the United Nations Development Programme on programme approach and to evaluate whether effective and coordinated actions are taken on this matter by the United Nations development system;

"11. Emphasizes that the recipient Government has the primary responsibility for coordinating, on the basis of national strategies and priorities, all types of external assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations, in order to effectively integrate the assistance into its development process;

"12. Reaffirms that the multisectoral, sectoral or subsectoral strategies prepared by the developing countries, on the basis of priorities identified by them, should provide the programme framework for all external assistance, in a coherent and coordinated manner;

"13. Reaffirms that the funding organizations of the United Nations system - the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development - funds administered by the United Nations Development Programme and trust funds of specialized agencies should harmonize their cycles to become consistent with national budget cycles, plans and strategies;

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"14. Stresses that in order to ensure the effective integration of assistance provided by the United Nations system in the development process of countries, with enhanced accountability, and to facilitate the assessment and evaluation of the impact and sustainability of that assistance, the following framework is necessary:

"(a) A country strategy note, as an overall national programme framework of United Nations assistance for operational activities for development, should be prepared by interested recipient Governments in accordance with their development plans and priorities, with the assistance of the United Nations system, if requested by the recipient Governments;

"(b) The specific activities of each funding agency, within the broad framework of the country strategy note, should be outlined in a specific country programme prepared by the recipient Government with the assistance of the funding agencies;

"(c) The country strategy note should be transmitted to the governing body of each funding agency as a reference in order to provide the national programme framework within which the specific country programme should be considered;

"15. Decides that assistance should be based on an agreed division of responsibility among the funding agencies, under the coordination of the Government, in order to integrate their response into the development needs of recipient countries;

"Decentralization

"16. Decides that programme development and component approval should be further decentralized to the field offices, providing them with the necessary technical and substantive expertise, and in this context, all funding agency representatives should have equal and uniform decentralized authority for programme development, cancelling, modifying and adding activities within the agreed overall strategy goals, as well as shifting resources within the budget lines of individual components and among the components of a strategy without constant referral to headquarters and with the approval of national authorities;

"17. Stresses that procurement of expertise and equipment and placing of fellowships should be decentralized to the country level to avoid delays and reflect national needs, with due regard to the principles of international competitive bidding while acknowledging the commitment to increase procurement from developing countries substantially and the need for effective accountability mechanisms;

"18. Stresses further that the United Nations system should use, to the fullest extent possible, available national expertise and indigenous technologies;

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"Resident coordinator

"19. Stresses that the strengthened function of the resident coordinator is necessary to assist the Government in mobilizing technical expertise from both inside and outside the United Nations system in order to respond to national needs and priorities in the most cost-effective manner;

"20. Stresses further that in order to achieve the above objective, the background of the resident coordinator should include, inter alia, experience to enable him/her to perceive how individual components and strategies can be integrated into the overall development process of the country;

"21. Emphasizes that an effectively functioning resident coordinator system will be dependent on a number of factors, including the following:

"(a) Additional bureaucratic layers should be avoided;

"(b) Matters relating to development, and where appropriate, humanitarian assistance should be dealt with;

"(c) The United Nations system at the country level should be structured and composed in such a way that it corresponds to ongoing and projected cooperation programmes rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations;

"(d) The separate identities and representation of funds and programmes should be maintained in accordance with their mandates as laid down by their governing bodies;

"(e) Appropriate field structures, as decided by the recipient Government, should be established;

"Reporting, auditing and evaluation

"22. Stresses that all formats, rules and procedures and periodicity of reports should be simplified and harmonized to promote national capacity-building, to assist the Government to integrate external assistance from different sources into its development process;

"23. Stresses further that common formats, rules and procedures are critical to meet the requirements of the shift to a programme approach;

"24. Decides that financial and programme auditing capacity and accounting systems of recipient Governments should be strengthened, with assistance from the United Nations system, as requested by Governments;

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"25. Decides further that formats designed for programme and component development, monitoring and evaluation should take into account interrelated and cross-sectoral linkages between individual strategies and between the individual components of a strategy;

"26. Decides that the operationalization of the programme approach requires that budgeting and related rules, procedures, processes and formats should be redefined to become output-, impact- or performance-oriented rather than input- or supply-oriented; evaluation and monitoring systems should be reoriented accordingly, while also strengthening the use of evaluation and monitoring findings, thereby creating a feedback system; and, in this context, calls upon the funding organizations of the United Nations system to develop new methodologies in the above areas and to submit proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;

"Training

"27. Emphasizes the necessity of developing common system-wide training programmes for the staff of United Nations system field offices, as well as government officials at the country level, to facilitate the shift from the project-by-project to the programme approach and to promote innovative execution modalities; these training programmes should be held on a continuous basis as an integral function of the United Nations system field office structure and should aim to develop national capacities, especially in the areas of programme accountability and financial audit, evaluation and monitoring; training should also take into account the use of regional cooperation arrangements;

"28. Requests the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its session in 1993, to consider the contribution of the operational activities of the United Nations system to the enhancement of the national capacities of developing countries in the field of science and technology, and to make appropriate recommendations thereon, bearing in mind the note by the Secretary-General on the comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system; 6/

"29. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to closely monitor and review in 1993 the implementation of the successor support cost arrangements, with particular regard to the provisions of paragraph 25 of resolution 44/211, taking account of related discussions and reviews of agencies and other concerned organizations, including inter-agency forums such as the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities);

"30. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, in the context of the triennial policy review, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution and to make appropriate recommendations;

"31. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 to follow up the full implementation of the present resolution."

6. At the 38th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf also of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system" (A/C.2/47/L.22). In introducing the draft resolution, the representative announced that Finland was not a sponsor of the draft. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989 and 46/219 of 20 December 1991, and other relevant resolutions,

"Noting with concern that while some progress has been made in implementing parts of its resolution 44/211, both by individual organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and by coordination mechanisms of the system, many of the principles contained in that resolution have still to be implemented,

"Emphasizing the importance it attaches to a more integrated and unified approach by the United Nations system to the needs of recipient countries, particularly at the field level,

"1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system; 7/

"2. Reaffirms its resolution 44/211 and stresses the need to implement all the elements of that resolution;

"3. Reiterates the need for priority allocation of resources to projects and programmes in low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Administrative Committee on Coordination, urgently to review the resident coordinator system with the aim of:

"(a) Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations system at the field level, in particular by encouraging a more integrated and unified approach to the needs of recipient countries under the leadership of the United Nations representative/resident coordinator, and by making maximum use of the comparative advantages of individual specialized agencies and funds;

"(b) Separating the post of United Nations representative/resident coordinator from that of resident representative of individual funds and specialized agencies in recipient countries, except those where the scale of the activities of the United Nations and the number of funds and agencies represented do not justify the creation of a separate United Nations representative/resident coordinator;

"(c) Widening the pool of qualified development professionals eligible for appointment as United Nations representatives/resident coordinators, and increasing involvement in the selection process and the provision of resident coordinators to the members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and, in due course, to all funds and specialized agencies with field operations;

"(d) Encouraging individual specialized agencies to participate fully in all aspects of the United Nations representative/resident coordinator system, including its funding, as soon as possible;

"(e) Establishing clear criteria for the selection of United Nations representatives/resident coordinators that should reflect the paramount importance of quality and the need for relevant wide development experience and managerial skills, and include a proven commitment to and aptitude for developing an integrated approach by the United Nations system as a whole;

"(f) Ensuring broader-based funding, within existing resources, from the participants in the United Nations representative/resident coordinator system, to meet its costs, including the provision of the necessary support for United Nations representatives/resident coordinators in all recipient countries;

"(g) Establishing clear lines of authority and a clear division of responsibilities among the Secretary-General, the United Nations representative/resident coordinator and individual funds and specialized agencies, so that the representatives of the members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy at the field level and, in due course, of all funds and specialized agencies with field operations, will report to their headquarters through the United Nations representative/resident coordinator on major policy issues including their country programme, the formulation of major projects and programmes and serious problems arising from the implementation of such projects and programmes, in the context of the common country strategy;

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"(h) Strengthening the responsibility of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for providing clear guidance to United Nations representatives/resident coordinators and for ensuring that they are provided with the necessary support both at the headquarters level and in the field;

"(i) Enhancing the responsibility of United Nations representatives/resident coordinators for the planning and coordination of programmes by giving them the necessary authority over the members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and, in due course, over all funds and specialized agencies with field operations to formulate and ensure the implementation of a United Nations common country strategy at the field level including the power to recommend to the Joint Consultative Group on Policy or the Administrative Committee on Coordination or, if required, to governing bodies, the amendment of country programmes and major projects and programmes, where necessary, to bring these into line with such a strategy;

"(j) Ensuring that in accordance with its resolution 46/182, annex, paragraph 39, United Nations representatives/resident coordinators normally coordinate the humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system at the country level, and have responsibility for facilitating all aspects of operations along the relief-to-development continuum;

"5. Welcomes the agreement reached in the Administrative Committee on Coordination on a common country strategy for the United Nations system and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to facilitate its implementation as early as possible, inter alia, by producing guidelines for country strategy notes and making the analytic and research capacities of the United Nations system available to country-level operational activities;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the activities of the United Nations system carried out in the Baltic States and the Commonwealth of Independent States are undertaken from the outset on the basis of an integrated and unified approach to, and presence in, the countries concerned;

"7. Also requests the Secretary-General to accelerate work in the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary bodies on a common system-wide interpretation of the programme approach, with the aim of providing improved support for national programmes;

"8. Reiterates its view that the national execution modality should be the norm for projects and programmes funded by the United Nations system, taking into account the needs and capacities of developing countries;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to promote an early agreement in the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary bodies on a common system-wide interpretation of national execution;

"10. Stresses the urgent need for the United Nations system to give priority to assisting developing countries in building the capacity necessary to undertake national execution;

"11. Also stresses the need for the United Nations system to strengthen its capacity to provide upstream support, such as policy advice, at the request of recipient countries;

"12. Requests the members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to give priority to simplifying, harmonizing and increasing the transparency of their procedures relating to project formulation, appraisal, monitoring and evaluation, taking into account the need to focus on the impact and sustainability of projects and programmes, and to reach agreement on a common United Nations system-wide manual for such procedures by 1 July 1994;

"13. Also requests the members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to decentralize capacity and authority to the country level to the maximum extent possible in order to enhance the coherence of programming and resource utilization and, in particular, to ensure that by 1 July 1994 all relevant bodies of the United Nations system devolve a broadly similar level of project approval and amendment authority to the field, and streamline relevant headquarters structures and procedures;

"14. Further requests the members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to put in place by 1 July 1994 measures to enhance accountability at the field level, including effective common United Nations programme monitoring, evaluation and management audit systems, which will make possible an accurate assessment of the efficiency, impact and sustainability of projects and programmes and which should focus on results rather than on input;

"15. Urges the United Nations system to adopt a more innovative and integrated approach to training, both at Headquarters and in the field, involving, inter alia, the development of both joint and common training programmes, the establishment of a training capacity internal to each country and a scheme for the training of trainers, which should draw on examples of good practice from individual bodies of the United Nations system and give priority to training in the areas of the programme approach, national execution, support costs, national monitoring capacity, auditing and financial reporting;

"16. Also urges the United Nations system to focus on ways of establishing and maintaining national institutional expertise, particularly in the areas mentioned in paragraph 15 above, inter alia, through the increased participation of national staff and members of relevant national institutions in training programmes;

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"17. Welcomes the decision of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) to set a target for increasing the number of common premises, while emphasizing that this should be achieved in a way that increases efficiency and does not increase the costs for the United Nations system or for developing countries;

"18. Requests the Administrative Committee on Coordination to take further steps to harmonize and adapt the programme cycles of the funding agencies of the United Nations system to programme periods of national Governments;

"19. Reaffirms the importance of human development and, in particular, the need for the United Nations system to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the extent to which its activities are concentrated in sectors vital for human development, such as the participation of people in the development process, and urges the United Nations system, in close cooperation with developing countries, to increase its support for those sectors;

"20. Stresses the need to take into account the importance of human development, including human resources development, and the need to promote good governance and participatory development at all levels in devising and implementing national development plans and strategies;

"21. Invites the governing bodies of each specialized agency and fund to take appropriate action to ensure the full implementation of the present resolution;

"22. Requests each specialized agency and fund to report to its governing body, on an annual basis and in clear terms, on the extent to which it has implemented General Assembly resolution 44/211 and the present resolution and, in particular, on:

"(a) Its contribution to the implementation of the United Nations common country strategy and the programme approach;

"(b) The extent to which staff deployment and approval authority have been decentralized to country offices;

"(c) The extent to which appropriate authority has been transferred to the United Nations representative/resident coordinator by those funds and specialized agencies without extensive field representation;

"(d) The measures it has taken to enhance accountability at the field level, including those relating to monitoring and evaluation;

"(e) The measures it has taken to adapt its operations to meet the changing role that will result from national execution;

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"(f) The extent to which it has improved the quantity and quality of training;

"(g) The extent to which its projects and programmes and other activities reflect human development priorities;

"23. Invites the governing bodies of each specialized agency and fund, on an annual basis, to take appropriate action on the report produced in accordance with paragraph 22 above;

"24. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a short report on operational activities, including an account of the strategy that has been adopted to ensure the full implementation of the present resolution and the targets to monitor progress, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

7. At its 51st meeting, on 16 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Triennial policy review of the operational activities of the United Nations development system" (A/C.2/47/L.92), submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.21 and L.22.

8. The Secretary of the Committee made an oral correction to operative paragraph 54, replacing the words "in paragraph 53" by the words "in paragraph 51", and read out a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.92.

9. The representative of the Netherlands also orally corrected the text as follows:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph, the word "Reaffirming" was replaced by the word "Recalling";

(b) In operative paragraph 7, the word "the" was added before the words "primary responsibility".

10. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made an editorial correction to the English text of the fourth preambular paragraph.

11. Statements were also made by the representatives of Colombia and New Zealand.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.92, as orally corrected and revised, without a vote (see para. 17).

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community), Pakistan (on behalf of

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the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77) and China.

B. Draft decision A/C.2/47/L.56

14. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a draft decision submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children" (A/C.2/47/L.56).

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/47/L.56, without a vote (see para. 18, draft decision I).

C. Document relating to operational activities for development

16. At its 51st meeting, on 16 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 18, draft decision II).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

17. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Triennial policy review of the operational activities
of the United Nations development system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989 and 46/219 of 20 December 1991 and other relevant resolutions,

Concerned that the full and coordinated implementation of resolution 44/211 has not been achieved by the United Nations system,

Noting with concern that, while some progress has been made in implementing parts of its resolution 44/211, both by individual organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and by coordination mechanisms of the system, many of the principles contained in that resolution have still to be implemented,

Urging developed countries, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity, taking into account established official development assistance targets, including targets

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established at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and current levels of contribution, to increase substantially their official development assistance, including contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system,

Stressing that national plans and priorities constitute the only viable frame of reference for the national programming of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Stressing also that the fundamental characteristic of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, neutrality and multilateralism, and the ability to respond to the needs of the developing countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of the developing countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations development system has a critical and unique role to play in enabling developing countries to take a lead role in the management of their own development process,

Stressing further that, in order to achieve the objective set out above, processes and procedures of the United Nations system should be streamlined and rationalized, especially in the interrelated areas of programming, execution, decentralization, monitoring and evaluation, thus making the United Nations system more relevant and responsive to the national plans, priorities and objectives of developing countries, and more efficient in its delivery systems,

Emphasizing the importance it attaches to a more effective and coherent coordinated approach by the United Nations system to the needs of recipient countries, particularly at the field level,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system; 8/

2. Reaffirms its resolution 44/211 and stresses the need to implement all the elements of that resolution in a coherent manner, keeping in mind their interlinkages;

3. Stresses the need for a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries;

4. Reaffirms the need for priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries;

5. Stresses the need for an overall improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations development system in delivering its assistance;

6. Stresses further that, in the context of the administrative reform of the United Nations Secretariat and the restructuring and revitalization of the intergovernmental process, the mandates of the separate sectoral and specialized entities, funds, programmes and specialized agencies should be respected and enhanced, taking into account their complementarities;

7. Emphasizes that the recipient Government has the primary responsibility for coordinating, on the basis of national strategies and priorities, all types of external assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations, in order effectively to integrate the assistance into its development process;

8. Reaffirms that the multisectoral, sectoral and/or subsectoral strategies prepared by the recipient countries, on the basis of priorities identified by them, should provide a coherent and coordinated programme framework for all external assistance;

9. Stresses that, on the basis of the priorities and plans of recipient countries, and in order to ensure the effective integration of assistance provided by the United Nations system into the development process of countries, with enhanced accountability, and to facilitate the assessment and evaluation of the impact and sustainability of that assistance, a country strategy note should be formulated by interested recipient Governments with the assistance of and in cooperation with the United Nations system under the leadership of the resident coordinator in all recipient countries where the Government so chooses, taking into account the following:

(a) The country strategy note should outline the contribution the United Nations development system could make to respond to the requirements identified by recipient countries in their plans, strategies and priorities;

(b) The contribution of the United Nations system to the country strategy note should be formulated under the leadership of the resident coordinator, in order to promote greater coordination and cooperation at the field level;

(c) The country strategy note should be transmitted to the governing body of each funding organization as a reference for the consideration of its specific country programme;

(d) The specific activities of each funding organization of the United Nations system, within the broad framework of the country strategy note,

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should be outlined in a specific country programme prepared by the recipient Government with the assistance of the funding organizations;

10. Reaffirms that, within the context of the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, the funding organizations of the United Nations system, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the funds administered by the United Nations Development Programme should harmonize their cycles and, where appropriate, adapt them to national budget cycles, plans and strategies;

11. Decides that assistance should be based on an agreed division of responsibility among the funding organizations, under the coordination of the Government, in order to integrate their response into the development needs of recipient countries;

12. Takes note of decision 92/23 of 26 May 1992 9/ and of all other relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme regarding the programme approach;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to promote an early agreement on a common interpretation of the programme approach, including an effective methodology for evaluation, to be applied by the United Nations system, with due regard to country-specific circumstances, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;

14. Requests the Economic and Social Council to examine the above-mentioned report at its substantive session of 1993 and to evaluate whether effective and coordinated actions are being taken on the matter by the United Nations development system;

15. Reiterates that national execution should be the norm for programmes and projects supported by the United Nations system, taking into account the needs and capacities of recipient countries;

16. Also reiterates the principal responsibility of recipient countries in determining their capacity to execute programmes and projects supported by the United Nations system;

17. Stresses the need for the United Nations system to strengthen its capacity to provide policy and technical support and advice at the request of recipient countries;

18. Also stresses the urgent need for the United Nations system to give increased priority to assisting recipient countries in building and/or

9/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 8 (E/1992/28), annex I.

enhancing the necessary capacity to undertake national execution, including the provision of support services, as required, at the field level;

19. Recognizes the important role of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system within their specific areas of competence and the need for a clear division of labour in facilitating and providing the necessary technical and substantive expertise for programmes and projects supported by the United Nations system;

20. Requests the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its session in 1993, to consider the report by the Secretary-General on the comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system as a means to examine the contribution of the operational activities of the United Nations system to the enhancement of the national capacities of developing countries in the field of science and technology, and to make appropriate recommendations thereon;

21. Takes note of decision 92/22 of 26 May 1992 9/ and of all other relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme regarding the definition of programme/project execution and implementation concepts;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to promote an early agreement on a common interpretation of national execution to be applied by the United Nations system and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;

23. Also requests the Economic and Social Council to examine the above-mentioned report at its substantive session of 1993, and to evaluate whether effective and coordinated actions are being taken on the matter by the United Nations development system;

24. Decides that, in order to enhance the coherence in programming and resource utilization, programme development and component approval, capacity and authority should be further decentralized to the field offices, providing them with the necessary technical and substantive expertise;

25. Urges strongly, in this context, that governing bodies of all funds, programmes and specialized agencies should ensure that the prescribed limits on field level authority for cancelling, modifying and adding activities within approved programmes and shifting resources within approved budget lines of individual components of a programme and among components of a programme, with the approval of national authorities, should be expanded to become equal and uniform, to the maximum extent possible, in the context of enhanced accountability;

26. Stresses that the United Nations system should use, to the fullest extent possible, available national expertise and indigenous technologies;

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27. Stresses also that the procurement of expertise and equipment and the placing of fellowships should be decentralized to the country level to the maximum extent possible to avoid delays, reflect national needs and ensure cost-effectiveness, and stresses further that, in this context, the procurement of expertise and equipment should be decentralized, with due regard to the principles of international competitive bidding, while acknowledging the commitment to increase procurement from developing countries substantially and the need for effective accountability mechanisms;

28. Acknowledges the commitment to procurement from underutilized major donor countries in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding;

29. Stresses that common formats, rules and procedures are critical to meet the requirements of the shift to a programme approach, and that all formats, rules and procedures and periodicity of reports should be simplified and harmonized to promote national capacity-building, so as to assist the Government to integrate external assistance from different sources into its development process;

30. Decides that the financial and programme auditing capacity and accounting systems of recipient Governments should be strengthened, with assistance from the United Nations system, as requested by Governments;

31. Decides also that, within the context of the programme approach, formats designed for programme, programme component and project development, monitoring and evaluation should take into account interrelated and cross-sectoral linkages between individual strategies of recipient countries and between the individual components of a strategy;

32. Decides further that budgeting and related rules, procedures, processes and formats should be redefined to become, within the context of the sustainability of United Nations system supported programmes and their components and projects, output-, impact- or performance-oriented rather than input- or supply-oriented, and that, accordingly, evaluation and monitoring systems should be reoriented, while also strengthening the use of evaluation and monitoring findings, thereby creating a feedback system;

33. Requests inter-agency coordination mechanisms, in particular the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, to give priority to simplifying, harmonizing and increasing the transparency of their procedures relating to programme component and project formulation, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, taking into account the need to focus on the impact and sustainability of projects and programmes and to reach agreement on a common United Nations system-wide manual for such procedures by 1 July 1994;

34. Further requests the members of inter-agency coordination mechanisms, in particular the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, to put in place as soon as possible, and no later than 1 January 1995, measures to enhance accountability at the field level, including effective harmonized programme monitoring, evaluation and management audit systems;

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35. Stresses the need for funds and programmes to take into account the decisions of the General Assembly on auditing standards;

36. Stresses that the strengthened resident coordinator function is necessary to assist the Government in mobilizing technical expertise from both inside and outside the United Nations system and ensuring coordination at the country level through, inter alia, the country strategy note, in order to respond to national needs and priorities in the most cost-effective and efficient manner and to maximize the impact of the United Nations system on the development process;

37. Stresses further that, in order to achieve the objective set out above, particular attention should be paid in the selection of the resident coordinators to quality, relevant wide development experience, managerial and team-building skills, and the capacity to integrate individual components and strategies into the overall development process of the country, as well as to develop effective and coherent coordination by the United Nations system as a whole;

38. Emphasizes that an effectively functioning resident coordinator system will be dependent on a number of factors, including the following:

(a) The separate funds, programmes and specialized agencies must make a commitment to work together to integrate assistance provided by the United Nations system into the development process of the recipient countries in a fully coordinated manner;

(b) The United Nations system at the country level should be tailored, taking into account the views of the recipient Government, to the country's specific developmental needs in such a way that they correspond to ongoing and projected cooperation programmes rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations;

(c) The separate identities and, where appropriate, representation of funds and programmes at the country level should be ensured in the framework of a clear and improved division of labour, in accordance with their mandates;

(d) The resident coordinator should, if required, establish close cooperation with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies at the regional and subregional level, in order to respond to specific requests by recipient Governments;

(e) In strengthening the resident coordinator system, the creation of an additional bureaucratic layer should be avoided;

39. Requests the Secretary-General, with due regard to General Assembly resolutions 34/213 of 19 December 1979 and 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and paragraph 38 above, to strengthen the resident coordinator system with the aim of:

(a) Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations system at the field level, through a fully coordinated multidisciplinary approach to the needs of recipient countries under the leadership of the resident coordinator, bearing in mind the complementarity of the system and the need for a division of labour within the respective spheres of competence of individual specialized agencies, programmes and funds;

(b) Establishing, in consultation with recipient Governments, a clearer division of responsibilities for the resident coordinator and individual funds, programmes and specialized agencies;

(c) Ensuring that, in the context of the country strategy note, where in place, representatives of the members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policies at the field level and, in due course, of all funds, programmes and specialized agencies with field operations inform, consult with and take account of any views of the resident coordinator in the context of major programming exercises before reporting to their headquarters on major programming and policy issues;

(d) Widening the pool of qualified development professionals eligible for appointment as United Nations Development Programme resident representatives/resident coordinators to the members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, together with increased transparency in the selection process;

(e) Encouraging individual specialized agencies at the field level to participate fully in all aspects of the resident coordinator system;

(f) Defining the responsibility of the relevant inter-agency coordination mechanisms, in particular the Joint Consultative Group on Policies, in close consultation with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, for providing clear guidance to resident coordinators and for ensuring that they are provided with the necessary support both at the headquarters level and in the field;

(g) Enhancing the responsibility and authority of the resident coordinator for the planning and coordination of programmes as well as allowing him/her to propose, in full consultation with the Government, to the heads of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies, the amendment of country programmes and major projects and programmes, where required, to bring them into line with the country strategy note;

40. Calls upon resident coordinators to take the necessary steps, in those countries where the scale of the activities of the United Nations and the number of funds, programmes and specialized agencies so justify, to establish, in consultation with host Governments, an appropriate field-level committee, which will normally comprise all resident United Nations system representatives and which, under the leadership of the resident coordinator, will serve as a United Nations coordinating mechanism in the countries concerned;

41. Calls upon the above-mentioned coordinating mechanism, in consultation with the host Government, to undertake advisory functions including, inter alia, the provision of guidance and advice on proposed programmes of funding organizations, the review of agency sector strategies and evaluations and the investigation of specific problems and issues requiring a coordinated response;

42. Welcomes the decision of the Joint Consultative Group on Policies to set a target for increasing the number of common premises, while emphasizing that this should be achieved in cooperation with host Governments in a way that increases efficiency through, inter alia, consolidation of administrative infrastructures of organizations concerned, and does not increase the costs for the United Nations system or for developing countries;

43. Emphasizes the necessity of continuing to develop common innovative and integrated system-wide training programmes, at Headquarters and especially at the field level, while taking into account the use of regional cooperation arrangements, for government officials and other nationals as well as for the staff of the United Nations system field offices to facilitate the shift from the project to the programme approach and to promote effective and innovative execution modalities;

44. Also emphasizes that those training programmes should be joint and common, include on-the-job training, involve the establishment of a training capacity internal to each country, including a scheme for the training of national trainers, and be provided on a continuous basis as an integral function of the United Nations system field office structure;

45. Stresses that those training programmes should aim to develop capacities, especially in the areas of the programme approach, national execution, programme accountability and financial audit, support costs and evaluation and monitoring;

46. Urges the United Nations system to give appropriate attention to establishing and maintaining national institutional expertise, particularly in the areas mentioned in paragraph 45 above, inter alia, through the increased participation of national staff and members of relevant national institutions in training programmes;

47. Reaffirms the importance of human development, including human resources development, and requests the United Nations development system to strengthen the support given by its operational activities, at the request of recipient countries, to sectors vital to human development;

48. Recognizes that the United Nations system has a role to play in assisting countries undergoing deep economic and social reforms;

49. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the operational activities of the United Nations development system carried out in new recipient countries are undertaken from the outset on the basis of an

integrated, unified, cost-effective and innovative approach to development cooperation and presence in the countries concerned and to ensure effective support to them, while ensuring that such support is not to the detriment of existing programmes for developing countries;

50. Stresses the need for the Economic and Social Council to examine the operational activities of the United Nations system with a view to ensuring the implementation of the present resolution and making recommendations thereon;

51. Calls upon the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to take appropriate action for the full implementation of the present resolution, and requests the executive heads of those funds, programmes and specialized agencies to submit a yearly progress report to their governing bodies on measures taken and to be taken for its implementation;

52. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the provisions of the present resolution are fully implemented by all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

53. Also requests the Secretary-General, after consultations with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to present to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 an appropriate management process containing clear guidelines, targets, benchmarks and time-frames, for the full implementation of the present resolution;

54. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive sessions of 1993 and 1994 a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, incorporating, inter alia, the reports mentioned in paragraph 51 above, to be prepared by the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system;

55. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, in the context of the triennial policy review, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution and to make appropriate recommendations.

* * *

18. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

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DRAFT DECISION I

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the
World Summit for Children

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 45/217 of 21 December 1990 on the World Summit for Children and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 10/ on the implementation of that resolution, decides to request the Secretary-General to submit an updated report to it at its forty-eighth session for consideration.

DRAFT DECISION II

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development
Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development
Fund for Women

The General Assembly decides to take note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women. 11/

10/ A/47/264-E/1992/71.

11/ A/47/340.



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Agenda item 84

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS AND POLICIES AGREED UPON IN
THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION, IN
PARTICULAR THE REVITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR
THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled:

"International cooperation for economic growth and development:

"(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;

"(b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 12th, 13th, 22nd and 45th meetings, on 12, 27 October and 24 November 1992. An account of the

Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.12, 13, 22 and 45). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 5 to 8 October (see A/C.2/47/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Second Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Assessment of the environmental focus of projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies" (A/47/457);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Economic and Social Council on the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process (A/47/477);

(c) Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991 (A/47/88-S/23563);

(d) Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representatives of Indonesia and Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the press communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Bali, Indonesia, from 14 to 16 May 1992 (A/47/225-S/23998);

(e) Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Summit Declaration on Black Sea Economic Cooperation, signed at Istanbul by the heads of State or Government of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine on 25 June 1992 (A/47/305-E/1992/96);

(f) Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the position paper on the new world order prepared by the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (Group of Fifteen), at its meeting held at Caracas, Venezuela, from 27 to 29 November 1991 (A/47/344);

(g) Letter dated 21 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Communiqué of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain from 29 June to 2 July 1992 (A/47/344);

(h) Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Joint Communiqué of the Twenty-fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations issued at Manila on 22 July 1992 (A/47/351-S/24357);

(i) Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the conclusions of the second Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, held at Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992 (A/47/356-S/24367);

(j) Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the final documents of the Munich Economic Summit, held from 6 to 8 July 1992 (A/47/375-S/24429);

(k) Note verbale dated 11 September 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Final Statement adopted by the InterAction Council at its tenth session, held at Querétaro, Mexico, from 28 to 31 May 1992 (A/47/437);

(l) Letter dated 2 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Group of 77, adopted on 1 October 1992 at their sixteenth annual meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters (A/47/499);

(m) Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 87th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Yaoundé from 3 to 11 April 1992 (A/47/706);

(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

(n) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (A/47/397);

(o) Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a report on Argentina's achievements over the past year in relation to growth and cooperation at the national, regional and global levels (A/47/363);

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(b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy
for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

(p) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/47/270-E/1992/74).

4. At the 12th meeting, on 12 October, the Director of the Division of Development Policy and Analysis of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.12).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.2/47/L.9

5. At the 22nd meeting, on 27 October, the representative of Pakistan, speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.9) entitled "International cooperation for economic growth and development".

6. At the 45th meeting, on 24 November, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.9 without a vote (see para. 8).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

International cooperation for economic growth and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, which provide the overall framework for economic growth and development,

Recalling its resolution 46/144 of 17 December 1991 on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration,

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Taking into account the Cartagena Commitment, 1/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 2/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 3/ and Agenda 21 4/ and all the relevant decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

1. Takes note with interest of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General on the subject; 5/
2. Encourages Member States to submit their reports on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, at its forty-ninth session, an analytical and comprehensive report on implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration and on implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, including his assessment of the steps taken by Governments of developed and developing countries, individually and collectively, and by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including regional commissions;
4. Decides, in order to keep the implementation of the Declaration and the International Development Strategy under review, to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International cooperation for economic growth and development:
(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;
(b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade".

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- 1/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.
 - 2/ General Assembly resolution 46/151, annex.
 - 3/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.
 - 4/ See "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992" (A/CONF.151/26), vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III.
 - 5/ A/47/397, A/47/270-E/1992/74 and A/47/477.



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Agenda item 85

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND THE DIVERSIFICATION AND MODERNIZATION OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 18th, 28th and 50th meetings, on 22 October, 5 November and 11 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.18, 28 and 50). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 5 to 8 October (see A/C.2/47/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a position paper prepared by the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (A/47/312-S/24238);

(b) Letter dated 2 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the

States members of the Group of 77, adopted on 1 October 1992 at their sixteenth annual meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters (A/47/499);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities of developing countries (A/47/535).

4. At the 18th meeting, on 22 October, the Director of the Office of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in New York made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.18).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.2/47/L.14 AND L.74

5. At the 28th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Industrial development cooperation" (A/C.2/47/L.14), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and 46/151 of 18 December 1991, containing the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

"Recalling its resolutions 45/196 of 21 December 1990 and 46/146 of 17 December 1991, Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/44 and other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development cooperation,

"Taking note of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"Recognizing that the adverse international economic environment, in particular the pressure of the external debt problem and the effect of trade restrictive measures in developed countries, undermines the industrialization efforts of developing countries,

"Taking note also of the note by the Secretary-General, 1/

"1. Stresses the importance of international cooperation in supporting efforts at the regional, subregional and national levels in

1/ A/47/535.

industrial development, in particular in the fields of human resources development, investment and export promotion, technology transfer, and development of national capacities, in order to diversify and modernize productive activities in developing countries;

"2. Calls upon the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Programme, to take, in the context of industrial development cooperation, due account in their programmes, projects and activities of the commitments to further sustainable development agreed upon in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development process, in particular those related to technology transfer, financial resources, industry and capacity-building;

"3. Recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in the context of its medium-term plan and with due regard to national priorities, strengthen its cooperation with public- and private-sector organizations in developing countries, in particular with those working in human resources development, investment and export promotion, and technological capacity-building;

"4. Urges the international community, including the United Nations system, its regional commissions and, in particular, multilateral financial institutions and regional banks, to support industrial development programmes and projects, especially in developing countries;

"5. Expresses its concern that financial constraints facing the United Nations system do not allow for the lengthy preparation of a study of long-term world industrial structure;

"6. Reiterates its call to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies to encourage and support technical cooperation among developing countries in the field of industrialization;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. Decides to include an item entitled 'Industrial development cooperation' in the agenda of its forty-ninth session."

6. At the 50th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. José Lino Guerrero (Philippines), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.74), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.14.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America requested that an editorial correction be made to operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution.

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8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.74 without a vote (see para. 10).

9. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.74, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.14 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and 46/151 of 18 December 1991, containing the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 45/196 of 21 December 1990 and 46/146 of 17 December 1991, Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/44 of 31 July 1992 and other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development cooperation,

Noting with satisfaction the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recognizing that the creation of a supportive international economic environment, through, inter alia, effective relief measures to address external debt problems and an open and non-restrictive world trading system, is essential to promoting the industrialization efforts of developing countries,

Convinced that, in order to promote the industrial development of developing countries, their indigenous capabilities in such areas as entrepreneurship, management, technology, financing and marketing need to be built up or strengthened, and that technical and financial assistance in support of the national efforts of developing countries would need to be extended for this purpose,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries, 2/

1. Stresses the importance of international cooperation in supporting efforts at the regional, subregional and national levels in industrial development, in particular in the fields of human resources development, investment and export promotion, technology transfer, industrial conversion and development of national capacities, in order to diversify and modernize productive activities in developing countries;
2. Calls upon organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to take due account, in the context of industrial development cooperation, in their programmes, projects and activities, of the commitments to further sustainable development agreed upon in the process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, especially by ensuring provision of the means of implementation, as set forth under section IV of Agenda 21, 3/ stressing in particular the importance of financial resources and mechanisms, the transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building and international institutional arrangements, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries;
3. Recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in the context of its medium-term plan and the recent decision taken by the Industrial Development Board 4/ on relative priorities among the activities included within that plan, bearing in mind the Organization's financial and technical capacity, and with due regard to national priorities, strengthen its cooperation with organizations in the public and private sectors, especially in developing countries, in particular with those organizations working in human resources development, investment and export promotion and technological capacity-building;
4. Urges the international community, including the United Nations system, the regional commissions and, in particular, multilateral financial institutions and regional banks, to support industrial development programmes and projects, especially in developing countries;
5. Notes with concern that the study of long-term world industrial structure could not be carried out;
6. Reiterates its call to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other relevant United Nations organizations to encourage and support technical cooperation among developing countries in the field of industrialization;

3/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vol. III.

4/ Decision IDB.10/Dec.8, entitled "Relative priorities within the medium-term plan, 1994-1999".

7. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include an item entitled "Industrial development cooperation" in the agenda of its forty-ninth session.



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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in its agenda the item entitled "International conference on the financing of development" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 28th, 40th and 50th meetings, on 5 and 16 November and 11 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.28, 40 and 50). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 5 to 8 October 1992 (see A/C.2/47/SR.3-9).

3. For the consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on an international conference on the financing of development (A/47/575);

(b) Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/232-S/24025 and Corr.1);

(c) Letter dated 2 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Group of 77, adopted on 1 October 1992 on the occasion of their sixteenth annual meeting (A/47/499).

4. At the 28th meeting, on 5 November, the Director of the Division of Development Policy and Analysis of the Department of Economic and Social Development made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.28).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT DECISION A/C.2/47/L.27

5. At the 40th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/47/L.27) entitled "Financing of development".

6. At the 50th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. José Lino Guerrero (Philippines), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft decision and, following a statement by the representative of Sweden, orally revised it by inserting in subparagraph (a) the phrase ", the regional development banks" after "the International Monetary Fund".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/47/L.27, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Financing of development

The General Assembly, reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 1/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 2/ the Cartagena Commitment adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, 3/ the

1/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

2/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

3/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 4/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s 5/ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, 6/ which were adopted during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, recalling its resolution 46/205 of 20 December 1991 on the convening of an international conference on the financing of development, and noting with interest the analysis of the current international financial situation, outlined in the report of the Secretary-General 7/ and the link between peace, security, growth and development: 8/

(a) Decides to continue exploring the issue of the convening of an international conference on the financing of development in close consultation and cooperation with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(b) Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the situation of the potential sources of financing for development, in order to consider further the issue of the convening of an international conference on the financing of development;

(c) Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International conference on the financing of development".

4/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

5/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

6/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 8-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26 (vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III)).

7/ A/47/575.

8/ See A/46/594 and E/1992/82/Add.1.



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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Report of the Second Committee (Part I)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in its agenda the item entitled:

"Special economic and disaster relief assistance:

"(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator;

"(b) Special programmes of economic assistance"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item, together with item 88, "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola", and item 144, "International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery".

3. The items were considered at the 25th, 26th and 40th meetings, on 29 October and 16 November. Action on item 87 was taken at the 28th, 30th, 34th, 38th, 42nd, 45th, 46th, ___ meetings, on 5, 6, 10, 12, 18, 24, 25,

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in two parts (see also A/47/727/Add.1).

___ November (see A/C.2/47/SR.28, 30, 34, 38, 42, 45, 46, ___). An account of the Committee's discussion of the items is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.25, 26, and 40). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 5 to 8 October (see A/C.2/47/SR.3-9).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 21 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Communiqué of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, which was held at Port-of-Spain from 29 June to 2 July 1992 (A/47/344);

(b) Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing a copy of the declaration on Somalia made by the European Community Foreign Ministers at their informal meeting at Broomfield Hall on 12 and 13 September 1992 (A/47/440-S/24558);

(c) Letter dated 4 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing the text of a joint statement of the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations on humanitarian assistance to the Sudan, containing the provisions of the agreement concluded between the two parties on 16 September 1992, following the visit of Mr. Jan Eliasson, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs (A/C.2/47/5);

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (A/47/288-E/1992/94);

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance

(e) Note verbale dated 30 April 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/187);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (A/47/291-E/1992/95);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Ecuador, Madagascar, Vanuatu and Yemen (A/47/337);

(h) Letter dated 2 September 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting two appeals made by the President of the Republic of Senegal, in his dual capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to the Sovereigns and Heads of State and Government of the member countries of those two organizations, for emergency humanitarian assistance to the Somali people (A/47/420-S/24519);

(i) Letter dated 16 September 1992 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/455-S/24571);

(j) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia (A/47/528);

(k) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique (A/47/539);

(l) Report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia (A/47/553);

(m) Report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan (A/47/554);

(n) Letter dated 19 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing a copy of the declaration on Somalia made by the Special European Council of the European Community at its meeting at Birmingham on 16 October 1992 (A/47/562-S/24691);

(o) Report of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States (A/47/573).

5. At the 25th meeting, on 29 October, introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, the Director of the Department of Political Affairs and the Coordinator of Assistance to the Least Developed Countries, Regional Bureau for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme (see A/C.2/47/SR.25).

6. At the 40th meeting, on 16 November, an introductory statement was made by the Director of the Branch on Pacific Settlements Procedures in Africa, Department of Political Affairs (see A/C.2/47/SR.40).

/...

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.2/47/L.26 AND REV.1

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance

7. At the 38th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, China, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Italy, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.26) entitled "Assistance to Mozambique", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Security Council resolutions 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976 and 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992,

"Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 45/227 of 21 December 1990, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

"Reaffirming the principles for humanitarian assistance contained in its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

"Noting the signing at Rome, on 16 July 1992, of the Declaration on guiding principles for humanitarian assistance, which permits the expansion of relief programmes to cover all affected people in the country, and urging all parties concerned to implement the Declaration,

"Welcoming the signing at Rome, on 4 October 1992, of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, whose main goals are the establishment of lasting peace, the enhancement of democracy and the promotion of national reconciliation in that country,

"Stressing the need for a sustained effort by the international community to respond to the increasing and urgent emergency humanitarian needs of the people of Mozambique, in the light of the current severe drought and the evolving process of repatriation of refugees and normalization of the lives of displaced persons,

"Stressing further that a proper response to the current situation in Mozambique requires substantial international assistance in a comprehensive and integrated manner, linking emergency relief aid with additional rehabilitation and development assistance,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique, 1/

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the measures taken to organize international assistance programmes for Mozambique;

"3. Expresses its gratitude to all States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered assistance to Mozambique;

"4. Expresses its satisfaction at the entering into force, on 15 October 1992, of the General Peace Agreement, in particular the cease-fire, which creates favourable conditions for the implementation of programmes of economic and social rehabilitation and the overall process of national reconstruction;

"5. Urges the international community, in particular the United Nations system, to extend its full support and contribute to the peace-building process in Mozambique in accordance with the General Peace Agreement, providing, inter alia, assistance for the electoral process, emergency and rehabilitation assistance for refugees and displaced persons and support for programmes of demobilization of armed forces;

"6. Notes with appreciation the establishment, in Mozambique, of a Committee on Humanitarian Assistance, with the participation of the United Nations, and the formulation of a unified plan for the delivery of relief assistance throughout the country;

"7. Draws the attention of the international community to the unmet funding needs referred to in the 1992/93 Emergency Programme for Mozambique and the United Nations/Southern Africa Development Community Appeal for the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa;

"8. "Calls upon all States, regional and interregional organizations, other intergovernmental organizational and international non-governmental organizations to intensify their development cooperation and assistance in support of the process of national reconstruction of Mozambique;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique:

"(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the international assistance required by Mozambique;

"(b) To ensure the coordination of the work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the emergency, rehabilitation and development needs of Mozambique;

"(c) [To prepare a report on assistance to Mozambique for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.]"

8. At its 45th meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.26/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/26 joined by El Salvador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Malawi, Poland, Thailand, Uganda and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Colombia, Finland and Zambia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

9. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.26/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 11).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

11. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976 and 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 45/227 of 21 December 1990, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Reaffirming the principles for humanitarian assistance contained in its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Noting the signing at Rome, on 16 July 1992, of the Declaration on Guiding Principles for Humanitarian Assistance, which permits the expansion of relief programmes to cover all affected people in the country, and urging all parties concerned to implement the Declaration,

/...

Welcoming the signing at Rome, on 4 October 1992, of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, 2/ whose main goals are the establishment of lasting peace, the enhancement of democracy and the promotion of national reconciliation in that country,

Stressing the need for a sustained effort by the international community to respond to the increasing and urgent emergency humanitarian needs of the people of Mozambique, in the light of the current severe drought and the evolving process of repatriation of refugees and normalization of the lives of displaced persons,

Stressing also that a proper response to the current situation in Mozambique requires substantial international assistance in a comprehensive and integrated manner, linking emergency relief aid with additional rehabilitation and development assistance,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique, 3/

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the measures taken to organize international assistance programmes for Mozambique;
3. Expresses its gratitude to all States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered assistance to Mozambique;
4. Expresses its satisfaction at the entry into force, on 15 October 1992, of the General Peace Agreement, in particular the cease-fire, which creates favourable conditions for the implementation of programmes of economic and social rehabilitation and the overall process of national reconstruction;
5. Urges the international community, in particular the United Nations system, to extend its full support and contribute to the peace-building process in Mozambique in accordance with the General Peace Agreement, providing, inter alia, assistance for the electoral process, emergency and rehabilitation assistance for refugees and displaced persons and support for programmes of demobilization of armed forces;

2/ S/24635, annex.

3/ A/47/539.

6. Also urges the international community, in the context of paragraph 5 above, to support and participate actively in the forthcoming conference of donor countries and organizations, to be held at Rome on 15 and 16 December 1992;

7. Notes with appreciation the establishment, in Mozambique, of a Committee on Humanitarian Assistance, with the participation of the United Nations, and the formulation of a unified plan for the delivery of relief assistance throughout the country;

8. Draws the attention of the international community to the unmet funding needs referred to in the 1992/93 Emergency Programme for Mozambique and the United Nations/Southern Africa Development Community Appeal for the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa;

9. Calls upon all States, regional and interregional organizations, other intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations to intensify their development cooperation and assistance in support of the process of national reconstruction of Mozambique;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the international assistance required by Mozambique;

(b) To ensure the coordination of the work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the emergency, rehabilitation and development needs of Mozambique;

(c) To prepare a report on assistance to Mozambique for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.



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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Report of the Second Committee (Part II)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 87 (see A/47/727). Action taken on the item was further considered at the 48th and 49th meetings, on 7 and 9 December. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.28, 30, 34, 38, 42 and 45-49).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance

1. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.15 and Rev.1

2. At the 28th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Mauritania, on behalf of the African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.15) entitled "Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia" and orally revised it. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

* The report of the Committee on item 87 will be issued in two parts (see also A/47/727).

"Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990 and 46/147 of 17 December 1991,

"Recalling also the statement of the Security Council of 7 May 1992 on the situation in Liberia, in which the Council, inter alia, indicated that the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991 offered the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, and called on all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the various accords of the peace process, including refraining from actions which endangered the security of the neighbouring States, 1/

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia, 2/

"Noting that even though a viable country-wide emergency assistance programme has been instituted, security and logistical problems continue to hamper relief operations and have prevented the transition from emergency relief to reconstruction and development,

"Noting with deep concern the devastating effects of the protracted conflict on the socio-economic conditions in Liberia and the urgent need to rehabilitate basic sectors of the country in order to restore normalcy,

"Recalling the agreement reached at the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five and other members of the Standing Mediation Committee of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, on the immediate demobilization of combatants and for the holding of democratic elections, 3/

"Noting the recent decision of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) at its fifteenth session, held at Dakar, Senegal, regarding the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against any of the parties failing to fully implement the Yamoussoukro Accord, 4/

1/ See S/23886.

2/ A/47/528.

3/ Final communiqué of the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five on the Liberian Crisis, held at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, on 29 and 30 October 1991.

4/ Final communiqué of the fifteenth session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Dakar, Senegal, from 27 to 29 July 1992.

"1. Expresses its gratitude to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to appeals by the Government of Liberia as well as appeals by the Secretary-General for emergency and other assistance;

"2. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations system and other organizations to provide emergency assistance to Liberia, and urges that such assistance be continued, as necessary;

"3. Calls upon the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide Liberia with technical, financial and other assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for the rehabilitation of combatants, as provided for in the national action plans, which constitute important elements for facilitating the holding of democratic elections in Liberia;

"4. Appeals to the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes and projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General; 2/

"5. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue his efforts to coordinate the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

"(b) To undertake, in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia, an overall assessment of needs, with the objective of holding as soon as possible a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

"6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. At its 45th meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.15/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.15, joined by the United States of America.

4. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

5. At its 45th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.15/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution I).

2. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.18 and Rev.1

6. At the 30th meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Jordan, also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Honduras, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.18) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/173 of 19 December 1991 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/42 of 30 July 1992 and other relevant resolutions and decisions previously adopted by the Council,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 5/ and of the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 29 October 1992 by the Director of the Department of Political Affairs on behalf of the coordinator of United Nations assistance to Lebanon, 6/

"Aware of the severe destruction of Lebanon's infrastructure and the continuing deterioration of its economic situation and basic services,

"Noting with great concern the accelerating rate of inflation and the catastrophic erosion of the value of the country's currency, and their detrimental effects on economic and social conditions,

"Reaffirming the urgent need to initiate regional and international action to assist the Government of Lebanon to rebuild the country and restore its human and economic capacities,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report, and for his endeavours to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

"2. Commends the Under-Secretary-General for his coordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;

"3. Calls upon Member States and international and regional organizations to provide financial and technical assistance to Lebanon and to give it priority in their programmes of assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction wherever possible;

5/ A/47/291.

6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Second Committee, 25th meeting.

"4. Calls upon all United Nations organizations and programmes to activate and expand their assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices in Beirut are adequately staffed at the senior level;

"5. Invites the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance to Lebanon and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

7. At its 46th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.18/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.18.

8. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

9. At its 46th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.18/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution II).

3. Draft decision A/C.2/47/L.19 and draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.19/Rev.1

10. At the 34th meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Cameroon, also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal, Singapore, Suriname, Togo and Zaire, subsequently joined by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt and Nigeria, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/47/L.19) entitled "Special economic assistance to Chad", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,

"(a) Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad; 1/

"(b) Invites all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes which participated actively in the conference of friends of Chad, held in Paris in 1991, to participate in the different round tables to be held in N'Djamena in 1993;

"(c) Calls upon the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

1/ A/47/337.

11. At its 45th meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.19/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft decision A/C.2/47/L.19, joined by Colombia.

12. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

13. At its 45th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.19/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution III).

4. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.20 and Rev.1

14. At the 34th meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Saudi Arabia, also on behalf of Bahrain, Chad, China, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, subsequently joined by Egypt and Bosnia and Herzegovina, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.20) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/175 of 19 December 1991 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

"Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance to be attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

"Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are thwarted by the negative effects of the torrential rains and floods that periodically devastate that vulnerable country, the latest of which occurred in 1989, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of considerable resources, which exceed the real capacities of the country,

"Noting also that the harsh climate and the chronic dryness preclude any agricultural activity of scale and that the persistent effects of cyclical droughts have devastating consequences for the already precarious economic and social development of Djibouti,

"Noting with concern that the situation in Djibouti has been adversely affected by recent events in the Horn of Africa, and noting the recent influx of over 100,000 refugees and persons displaced from their countries, which has on the one hand, placed serious strains on the

/...

fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of the country, and, on the other hand, raised serious security concerns,

"Noting the extremely critical economic situation of Djibouti resulting from its geographical location and from the number of priority development projects that have been suspended in the light of the new critical international situation,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 8/

"Noting with gratitude the support provided to emergency relief operations during the floods in 1989 by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

"1. Declares its solidarity with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods and the new economic realities of Djibouti resulting in particular from the new critical situation in the Horn of Africa;

"2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti, in particular, and the Horn of Africa, in general;

"3. Calls anew upon the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the governmental authorities, to carry out a re-evaluation of the requirements of Djibouti, in the light of its new and pressing needs, with a view to drawing up not only an urgent programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction, but also a sustained and adequate long-term development programme;

"4. Invites all States and United Nations agencies and programmes to participate in the forthcoming Round Table to be held in Djibouti in 1993;

"5. Also calls upon all States, all regional and interregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other intergovernmental agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Bank, to provide Djibouti with appropriate humanitarian assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, to enable it to cope with its special economic difficulties;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

"7. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the economic situation of Djibouti and of the progress made in the organization and implementation of the new special programme of economic assistance for that country, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

15. At its 46th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.20/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.20, joined by Burkina Faso and Mali. Subsequently, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Colombia, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Singapore and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

16. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

17. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Djibouti revised draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.20/Rev.1 by adding the word "substantial" between "with" and "appropriate", to the seventh line of the fourth operative paragraph.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.20/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution IV).

19. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Djibouti made a statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.46).

5. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.25/Rev.1

20. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Costa Rica, also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.25/Rev.1) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador".

21. At the 49th meeting, on 9 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), reported on the informal consultations that had been held on the revised draft resolution.

22. The Committee was informed that Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe had joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

23. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

24. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.25/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution V).

25. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of El Salvador made a statement (A/C.2/47/SR.49).

6. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.28 and Rev.1

26. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Algeria, also on behalf of Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Kuwait, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Suriname, Togo and Yemen, subsequently joined by Ecuador, Namibia, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.28) entitled "Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic and Madagascar", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 45/230 of 21 December 1990 on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu and its previous resolutions on assistance to those countries,

"Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General, 9/

"Deeply concerned at the seriousness of the economic and financial crisis prevailing in those countries, which is heightened by the catastrophic effects of natural disasters,

"Noting that, despite the structural adjustment programmes carried out by those countries, their economic and financial performance for the past two years has continued to be poor, and stressing the need for vigorous support of these programmes and for action to alleviate the

impact of natural disasters and of the adjustment policies being implemented, especially in the social sphere,

"Noting that the financial crisis which Benin is undergoing has led to a slowing down of its economic and social development and that the disastrous consequences of repeated floods during the past ten years, alternating with periods of drought and pluviometric disturbances, are a major impediment to the implementation of development policies and strategies,

"Noting the grave difficulties that the Government of the Central African Republic has continued to face since 1982 in achieving the objectives of its development programme owing to the harmful effects of the international economic situation, and the need to provide it with supplementary resources so as to enable it to achieve those objectives,

"Noting that Madagascar's economic and social development efforts are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones, floods and drought that afflict that country periodically, and that the implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of substantial resources that are beyond the country's real means,

"Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General 10/ called for in General Assembly resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990,

"Concerned at the devastating effects of natural and other disasters on the environment and at their adverse effects on the economy, and emphasizing, in that context, the need to implement the decisions and recommendations contained in Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"Taking note of the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, 11/ the United Nations new agenda for the development of Africa in the 1990s, 12/ and the Cartagena Commitment, adopted in February 1992 at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and mindful of the mutual commitments entered into on those occasions, as well as the importance to be attached to the implementation of the programmes of action adopted at those Conferences,

10/ A/47/414 and Add.1.

11/ See A/CONF.147/Misc.9.

12/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

"Taking note also of its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

"Having heard the statements of Member States at its forty-seventh session on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the assistance they have provided or pledged to those countries;

"2. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties and to alleviate the catastrophic effects of natural disasters;

"3. Reaffirms that all Governments and international organizations should fulfil the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 11/ the United Nations new agenda for the development of Africa in the 1990s, 12/ the Cartagena Commitment, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and Agenda 21;

"4. Notes with concern that the assistance made available to those countries has not been adequate to meet their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is needed;

"5. Appeals to Member States, the international financial institutions of the United Nations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries and to continue and increase their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps and to mobilize the resources needed, in collaboration with the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/230 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries:

"(a) In order to meet any reconstruction needs resulting from disasters that have already occurred;

"(b) In order to implement preventive programmes to reduce the effects of future disasters, taking into account the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; 13/

"7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

"(a) The identification of priorities for action by the international community in those countries;

"(b) An assessment of the assistance actually received by those countries;

"(c) An assessment of needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding to them effectively."

27. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.28/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/28.

28. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

29. At the 48th meeting, the representative of Benin orally revised the text as follows:

(a) The comma after the word "whole" on the second line of the fourth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(b) In the third line of the seventh preambular paragraph, "and in its" was replaced by "called for in General Assembly" and "also noting" was deleted from the fourth line;

(c) In the second line of the eighth preambular paragraph, the words "their adverse effects" were inserted after "and".

30. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.28/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution VI).

7. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.36 and Rev.1

31. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Egypt, also on behalf of China, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Mauritius, (on behalf of the African States), Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka,

Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, subsequently joined by Oman, Somalia, Thailand and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.36) entitled "Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 43/206 of 20 December 1988, 44/178 of 19 December 1989, 45/229 of 21 December 1990 and 46/176 of 19 December 1991, the resolutions of the Security Council and the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

"Noting with appreciation the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in their efforts to resolve the Somali humanitarian, security and political crisis,

"Noting also the efforts of the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to alleviate the situation in Somalia,

"Also noting with appreciation the measures taken by the Secretary-General to mobilize international assistance for Somalia,

"Deeply concerned at the magnitude of human suffering in Somalia, the extensive damage and destruction of villages, towns and cities, the heavy damage inflicted by the civil conflict on the country's infrastructure and the widespread disruption of public facilities and services,

"Also gravely concerned by the continually deteriorating situation in Somalia, underlining the urgent need for the accelerated delivery of adequate humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to Somalia, 14/ and the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 29 October 1992 by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on Special Economic and Disaster Relief Assistance, 15/

"Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance rendered by a number of Member States to alleviate the hardship and suffering of the affected population,

14/ A/47/553.

15/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Second Committee, 25th meeting.

"Recalling the principle enunciated in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, which states that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way which is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development,

"Noting the importance of the four operational zones for more effective humanitarian and relief assistance under current conditions in the country,

"Noting with great satisfaction the humanitarian efforts being deployed by the various entities of the United Nations system and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

"Noting with concern the disastrous impact which the conflict is having on the country's educational system and the total disruption of schooling for all students at the primary, secondary and university levels,

"Recognizing the importance of rehabilitating the basic social and economic services at the local level in all operational zones,

"Cognizant that the exodus and displacement of skilled and professional manpower is eliminating the country's human resources, which are much needed for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

"Welcoming the policy initiatives taken by some Member States in providing educational assistance and scholarships to eligible Somali asylum seekers,

"Further recognizing that emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development,

"1. Expresses its gratitude to the Member States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending emergency assistance to Somalia;

"2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures taken to mobilize emergency assistance to the affected population in Somalia;

"3. Appeals to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to extend emergency assistance to Somalia, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General and the 100-day Action Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance endorsed at the Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia held at Geneva on 12 and 13 October 1992;

"4. Welcomes the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the

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Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to resolve the situation in Somalia;

"5. Urges all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to embark on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services as well as institution-building assistance aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of Somalia where peace, security and stability prevail;

"6. Encourages all Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations to ensure that all assistance programmes draw as much as possible on local priorities and build on local capacities, making maximum use of Somali, professional and skilled personnel from within and outside the country;

"7. Appeals to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and material assistance for the reopening of primary and secondary schools in those areas where conditions permit;

"8. Decides to establish a United Nations scholarship programme for Somali university undergraduate students to enable them to complete their studies at higher institutes and universities abroad, in order to enhance the human resources capacity of Somalia;

"9. Urges Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to this programme and inform the Secretary-General of the number and type of scholarships that they can offer annually to Somali nationals;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that information about the scholarships that have been offered will be disseminated within Somalia and in countries where students have sought asylum or are seeking higher education;

"11. Urges the concerned specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the United Nations Environmental Programme, to continue implementing their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence, within the framework of the United Nations Operations in Somalia, on the most urgent basis in order to alleviate the suffering of the affected population in all parts of Somalia;

"12. Appeals to all parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation progress which will lead to the

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re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also facilitate relief and rehabilitation efforts;

"13. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian assistance for Somalia;

"14. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1993 of the progress made and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

32. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.36/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/36. Subsequently, India, Bangladesh, Egypt, Myanmar and the Sudan joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

33. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

34. Before the revised draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan and Benin (see A/C.2/47/SR.48).

35. At its 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.36/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution VII).

8. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.37 and Rev.1

36. At the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Antigua and Barbuda, also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, China, the Comoros, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Indonesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Spain, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.37) entitled "Economic assistance to Vanuatu", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 45/230 of 21 December 1990 concerning economic assistance to Vanuatu and other specified countries, and 40/233 of 17 December 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Vanuatu,

"Recalling also its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979, 35/61 of

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5 December 1980, 37/206 of 20 December 1982, 39/212 of 18 December 1984, 41/163 of 5 December 1986, 43/189 of 20 December 1988 and 45/202 of 21 December 1990 relating to the special needs and problems of island developing countries,

"Noting the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, owing mainly to their smallness, geographical remoteness, constraints on transport, great distances from market centres, highly limited internal markets, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

"Taking note of Agenda 21, 16/ which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, in particular chapter 17, section G, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

"Taking into account the fact that Vanuatu is an island developing country, with a highly vulnerable economy and a high susceptibility to natural disasters, that it is a geographically remote archipelago with a small population, that it has demographic disadvantages, that its dependence on imports is overwhelming and that it has a scarcity of adequate transportation and communications links, all of which pose special development problems, making the provision of services difficult and entailing very high overhead costs,

"Noting that Vanuatu is included in the list of the least developed countries,

"1. Calls the attention of the international community to the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries; 17/

"2. Also calls the attention of the international community to the projects listed in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, 18/ which were endorsed by the Assembly in resolution 39/198 of 17 December 1984;

"3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Vanuatu;

16/ See A/CONF.151/26 (vols. I, II and Corr.I and III).

17/ A/47/414 and Add.1.

18/ A/39/388, annex.

"4. Also expresses its appreciation to those States and organizations which have provided assistance to that country;

"5. Further calls the attention of the international community to the special problems confronting Vanuatu as an island developing country with a small but rapidly growing and unevenly distributed population, a severe shortage of development capital and declining budgetary support from present donors;

"6. Invites the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and expand their current and future programmes of assistance to Vanuatu, to cooperate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to help that country;

"7. Invites the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Vanuatu and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1994;

"8. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in the light of the fact that Vanuatu is included in the list of the least developed countries and the desire of the Government of Vanuatu to organize a round-table conference of donors, to give all the necessary assistance to Vanuatu for the preparation and organization of that conference, to be held no later than 1994;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Vanuatu;

"(b) To keep the situation in Vanuatu under constant review, to maintain close contact with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions concerned, and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1994, of the current status of the special programme of economic assistance for Vanuatu;

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"(c) To report on the progress made in the economic situation in Vanuatu and in organizing international assistance for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session."

37. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.37/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/37, joined by Angola, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Yemen. Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Kenya, Romania, Thailand and Zambia subsequently joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

38. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

39. At its 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.37/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution VIII).

40. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Vanuatu made a statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.48).

9. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.48 and Rev.1

41. At the 45th meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Jordan, also on behalf of Afghanistan, Benin, China, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Oman, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.48) entitled "Emergency assistance to the Sudan", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 8 October 1988, 43/52 of 6 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989, 45/226 of 21 December 1990, and 46/178 of 19 December 1991, on assistance to the Sudan,

"Recalling also the Addis Ababa Declaration on Humanitarian Issues, adopted by the Horn of Africa Heads of States on 19 April 1992, and the principles embodied therein, 19/

"Noting with deep concern the continuing negative impact of armed conflict on the socio-economic infrastructure of the Sudan and the consequent displacement of a large number of persons,

19/ See A/47/182.

"Noting with satisfaction the projected increase in agricultural production, especially cereals, in the Sudan harvest for 1992,

"Recognizing, however, that the Sudan continues to require, as a complement to its own efforts, strong and continued international solidarity and humanitarian support to meet its urgent needs, especially in the areas of transportation, storage, and rehabilitation,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan, 20/

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the continuing cooperation between the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, as reflected in the joint statement issued after the recent visit to Khartoum, of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs;

"2. Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation to the international community for providing assistance to the Sudan;

"3. Expresses its full appreciation to the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system for the successful coordination of and effective resource mobilization and support for the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan, and requests the Secretary-General to continue these efforts;

"4. Calls upon the international community to contribute generously to the requirements of the Sudan, especially in the areas of supplementary feeding, non-food items, logistics, emergency recovery and rehabilitation;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assess the emergency situation in the Sudan and to report on it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

42. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.48/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/48. Subsequently, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

43. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), orally revised the revised draft resolution by adding the words "continue to" between "to" and "contribute", in operative paragraph 4.

44. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

45. At its 43th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.48/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution IX).

10. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.49 and Rev.1

46. At the 45th meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Zimbabwe, also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Finland, Ghana, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, subsequently joined by Benin, Cuba, India, Indonesia and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.49) entitled "Special assistance to the front-line States", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/172 of 19 December 1991,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States, 21/

"Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, in particular paragraph 9 (e) thereof, in which the States Members of the United Nations decided to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by past acts of aggression and destabilization,

"Aware that the apartheid system in South Africa has aggravated economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

"Welcoming the recent positive developments in the region, including the holding of elections in Angola and the recently concluded General Peace Agreement in Mozambique,

"Recognizing the urgent and imperative need for all the parties in South Africa to implement fully the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992,

"Gravely concerned about the effects of the devastating drought which is currently ravaging the southern African region,

"Welcoming with appreciation the positive response of the international community at the Pledging Conference for the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa, held at Geneva in June 1992,

"Conscious of the urgent need for and responsibility of the international community to continue to deal with the drought situation and other problems affecting the region,

"Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States;

"2. Notes with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

"3. Further expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the donor countries and non-governmental organizations for the invaluable assistance they are rendering towards the alleviation of the effects of the drought in the region of southern Africa;

"4. Expresses its deep concern about the continuing adverse effects of past acts of aggression and destabilization in the region;

"5. Strongly urges the international community to continue to provide, in a timely and effective manner, the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with the effects cited above;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and further urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

"7. Reiterates the urgent need for the removal of all remaining obstacles to the resumption of constitutional negotiations on a non-racial democratic South Africa;

"8. Appeals to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, in the context, inter alia, of the current drought situation, the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring

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States to overcome their critical humanitarian and emergency problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries;

"9. Appeals to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration as envisaged in the Treaty of 17 August 1992, establishing the Southern African Development Community, including the eventual participation of a non-racial democratic South Africa;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

47. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.49/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/49. Subsequently, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, the Sudan and Swaziland joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

48. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

49. At its 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.49/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 52, draft resolution X).

50. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Zimbabwe, on behalf of the sponsors, made a statement (A/C.2/47/SR.48).

11. Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

51. At its 50th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (A/47/288-E/1992/94) (see para. 53, draft decision).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

52. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990 and 46/147 of 17 December 1991,

Recalling also the statement of the Security Council of 7 May 1992 on the situation in Liberia, in which the Council, inter alia, indicated that the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991 offered the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, and called on all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the various accords of the peace process, including refraining from actions that endangered the security of the neighbouring States, 22/

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia, 23/

Noting that, even though a viable country-wide emergency assistance programme has been instituted, security and logistical problems continue to hamper relief operations and have prevented the transition from emergency relief to reconstruction and development,

Noting with deep concern the devastating effects of the protracted conflict on the socio-economic conditions in Liberia and the urgent need to rehabilitate, in an atmosphere of peace and stability, basic sectors of the country in order to restore normalcy,

Recalling the agreement reached at the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five on the Liberian Crisis and other members of the Standing Mediation Committee of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Yamoussoukro, on the immediate demobilization of combatants and for the holding of democratic elections, 24/

22/ See S/23886.

23/ A/47/528.

24/ Final communiqué of the fourth meeting of the Committee of Five on the Liberian Crisis, held at Yamoussoukro on 29 and 30 October 1991.

Noting the recent decision of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at its fifteenth session, held at Dakar, regarding the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against any of the parties failing to implement fully the Yamoussoukro Accord, 25/

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to appeals by the Government of Liberia, as well as to appeals by the Secretary-General for emergency and other assistance;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations system and other organizations to provide emergency assistance to Liberia, and urges that such assistance be continued, as necessary;

3. Calls upon the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide Liberia with technical, financial and other assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for the rehabilitation of combatants, which constitute important elements for facilitating the holding of democratic elections in Liberia;

4. Appeals to the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes and projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General; 23/

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to coordinate the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

(b) To undertake, when conditions permit, in close collaboration with the authorities of Liberia, an overall assessment of needs, with the objective of holding, when appropriate, a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

25/ Final communiqué of the fifteenth session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Dakar from 27 to 29 July 1992.

/...

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/173 of 19 December 1991 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/42 of 30 July 1992 and other relevant resolutions and decisions previously adopted by the Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, 26/

Aware of the severe destruction of Lebanon's infrastructure and the continuing deterioration of its economic situation and basic services, and the detrimental effects of such destruction and deterioration on social conditions and on efforts of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country,

Reaffirming the urgent need to initiate regional and international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in rebuilding the country and restoring its human and economic capacities,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report 26/ and for his endeavours to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;
2. Commends the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs for his coordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;
3. Calls upon Member States and international and regional organizations to provide financial and technical assistance to Lebanon in their programmes of assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction wherever possible;
4. Calls upon all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices in Beirut are adequately staffed as soon as possible;
5. Invites the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance to Lebanon and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad; 27/
2. Invites all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes that participated actively in the conference of friends of Chad, held in Paris in 1991, to participate in the different round tables to be held at Ndjamena in 1993;
3. Calls upon the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/175 of 19 December 1991 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990, 28/ as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance to be attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are constrained by the extremes of the local climate, for example, cyclical droughts and torrential rains and floods such as those which occurred in 1989, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of resources that exceed the real capacities of the country,

Noting with concern that the situation in Djibouti has been adversely affected by recent events in the Horn of Africa, and noting the recent influx

27/ A/47/337.

28/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

of over 100,000 refugees and persons displaced from their countries, which has, on the one hand, placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of the country and, on the other, raised serious security concerns,

Noting the extremely critical economic situation of Djibouti resulting from its geographical location and from the number of priority development projects that have been suspended in the light of the new critical international situation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 29/

Noting with gratitude the support provided to emergency relief operations during the floods in 1989 by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. Declares its solidarity with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods and the new economic realities of Djibouti resulting in particular from the new critical situation in the Horn of Africa;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti in particular and the Horn of Africa in general;

3. Invites the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, to assist, in the context of the scheduled round-table meeting, the Government of Djibouti in preparing an urgent programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as a sustainable and adequate long-term development programme;

4. Calls upon all States, all regional and interregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other intergovernmental agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Bank, to provide Djibouti with substantial appropriate humanitarian assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, to enable it to cope with its special economic difficulties;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the economic situation of Djibouti and of the progress made in the organization and implementation of the new special programme of economic assistance for that country, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Assistance for the reconstruction and development
of El Salvador

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and the previous Council resolutions on El Salvador,

Noting with satisfaction the signing, on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City, of the Chapultepec Agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, 30/ which put an end to the Salvadorian armed conflict within the framework of the negotiating process begun on 4 April 1990 under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing the valuable support given to the peace process by the countries that constitute the "four friends of the Secretary-General" and other States and groups of States concerned,

Gravely concerned at the destruction of a large part of the country's economic and social infrastructure and the deterioration of the environment caused by the military activity and by other factors relating to the armed conflict,

Taking into account the fact that the National Reconstruction Plan has as its main objectives the integrated development of zones affected by the conflict, satisfaction of the most immediate needs of the population hardest hit by the conflict and of former combatants of both parties, and the reconstruction of the economic and social infrastructure,

Aware of the need for greater involvement of the international community in the reconstruction and development of El Salvador through the granting of economic, technical and financial assistance,

Bearing in mind El Salvador's resource constraints and financial difficulties affecting the implementation of the commitments assumed under the Peace Agreement,

30/ S/23501, annex.

Reaffirming the urgent need for the international community to take action in support of the Peace Agreement at this crucial stage in its implementation,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the "four friends", Colombia, Spain, Mexico and Venezuela, and to other States and groups of States for their efforts in helping to bring to an end the armed conflict in El Salvador;

2. Takes note of the preparation by the Government of El Salvador of the National Reconstruction Plan, which reflects the country's collective wishes, having taken into account the recommendations and suggestions of various political and social forces, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, presented at the Consultative Group meeting held at the World Bank on 23 March 1992, and of the current implementation by the Government of that Plan;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the assistance promised to El Salvador by the international community at the Consultative Group meeting;

4. Appeals to all States, the relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, regional and interregional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide the requisite assistance, on the most favourable terms possible, for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the Government of El Salvador, to make all possible efforts to encourage the international community to increase the level of economic, financial and technical assistance to El Salvador;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador".

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic and Madagascar

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/230 of 21 December 1990 on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu and its previous resolutions on assistance to those countries,

/...

Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General, 31/

Concerned at the continuing need for assistance in those countries, particularly since they are adversely affected by natural disasters,

Noting that, despite the structural adjustment programmes carried out by those countries, on the whole their economic and financial performance for the past two years has continued to be poor, and stressing the need for vigorous support of these programmes and for action to alleviate the impact of natural disasters and of the adjustment policies being implemented, especially in the social sphere,

Noting also that the financial crisis that Benin is undergoing has led to a slowing down of its economic and social development, and that the disastrous consequences of repeated floods during the past ten years, alternating with periods of drought and pluviometric disturbances, are a major impediment to the implementation of development policies and strategies,

Noting further the grave difficulties that the Government of the Central African Republic has continued to face since 1982 in achieving the objectives of its development programme, owing to the harmful effects of the international economic situation, and the need to provide it with supplementary resources so as to enable it to achieve those objectives,

Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General 32/ called for in General Assembly resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990, and that the economic and social development efforts of Madagascar, an island developing country, are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones, floods and drought that afflict that country periodically and that the implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of substantial resources that are beyond the country's real means,

Concerned at the devastating effects of natural and other disasters on the environment and their adverse effects on the economy,

Recalling its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Having heard the statements of Member States at its forty-seventh session on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

31/ A/47/337.

32/ A/47/414 and Add.1.

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the assistance they have provided or pledged to those countries;

2. Notes the efforts undertaken by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties and to alleviate the catastrophic effects of natural disasters;

3. Reaffirms that all Governments and international organizations should fulfil the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Declaration of International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 33/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 34/ the Cartagena Commitment, 35/ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and Agenda 21; 36/

4. Notes with concern that the assistance made available to those countries has not always been adequate to meet their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is needed;

5. Appeals to States, the international financial institutions of the United Nations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries and to continue and increase their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the steps necessary and to mobilize the resources needed, in collaboration with the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/230 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries, in order:

(a) To meet any reconstruction needs resulting from disasters that have already occurred;

33/ See A/CONF.147/18, part one.

34/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

35/ A/47/15, vol. I.

36/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III).

(b) To implement preventive programmes to reduce the effects of future disasters, taking into account the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; 37/

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(a) The identification of priorities for action by the international community in those countries;

(b) An assessment of the assistance actually received by those countries;

(c) An assessment of needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding to them effectively.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/206 of 20 December 1988, 44/178 of 19 December 1989, 45/229 of 21 December 1990 and 46/176 of 19 December 1991, the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 733 (1992) of 21 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992 and 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, in which, inter alia, the Security Council urged all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterated the call for the full respect of the security and safety of the personnel of those organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia,

Noting with appreciation the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in their efforts to resolve the Somali humanitarian, security and political crisis,

37/ Resolution 46/236, annex.

Noting the efforts of the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to alleviate the situation in Somalia,

Noting with appreciation the measures taken by the Secretary-General to mobilize international assistance for Somalia,

Deeply concerned at the magnitude of human suffering in Somalia, the extensive damage and destruction of villages, towns and cities, the heavy damage inflicted by the civil conflict on the country's infrastructure and the widespread disruption of public facilities and services,

Gravely concerned about the continually deteriorating situation in Somalia, underlining the urgent need for the accelerated delivery of adequate humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to Somalia, 38/ and the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 29 October 1992 by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on Special Economic and Disaster Relief Assistance, 39/

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance rendered by a number of Member States to alleviate the hardship and suffering of the affected population,

Recalling the principle enunciated in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, which states that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way that is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development,

Noting the importance of the four operational zones for more effective humanitarian and relief assistance under current conditions in the country,

Noting with great satisfaction the humanitarian efforts being deployed by the various entities of the United Nations system and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with concern the disastrous impact that the conflict is having on the country's educational system and the total disruption of schooling for all students at the primary, secondary and university levels,

Recognizing the importance of rehabilitating the basic social and economic services at the local level in all operational zones,

38/ A/47/553.

39/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Second Committee, 25th meeting.

Cognizant that the exodus and displacement of skilled and professional manpower is eliminating the country's human resources, which are much needed for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Welcoming the policy initiatives taken by some Member States in providing educational assistance and scholarships to eligible Somali asylum seekers,

Further recognizing that emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Member States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending emergency assistance to Somalia;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures taken to mobilize emergency assistance to the affected population in Somalia;

3. Appeals to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to extend emergency assistance to Somalia, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General and the 100-day Action Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance endorsed at the Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia held at Geneva on 12 and 13 October 1992;

4. Welcomes the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to resolve the situation in Somalia;

5. Urges all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist in embarking on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services as well as institution-building assistance aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of Somalia where peace, security and stability prevail;

6. Encourages all Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations to ensure that all assistance programmes draw as much as possible on local and regional priorities, and build on indigenous capacities, making maximum use of educationally qualified and skilled Somalis from within and outside the country;

7. Appeals to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and material assistance for the reopening of primary and secondary schools in those areas where conditions permit;

8. Decides to establish, through extrabudgetary resources, a United Nations scholarship programme for Somali university undergraduate students whose studies have been disrupted by the ongoing civil strife so as to enable them to complete their studies at higher institutes and universities abroad

and thus enhance the human resource capacity of Somalia and to review the situation when the Somali university and higher institutes re-open, and urges Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to this programme;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, within existing regular budgetary resources, to ensure that information about the scholarships that have been offered will be disseminated to Somali students, within and outside Somalia, who might qualify for such scholarships;

10. Urges the concerned specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the United Nations Environmental Programme, to continue implementing their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence, within the framework of the United Nations Operation in Somalia, on the most urgent basis in order to alleviate the suffering of the affected population in all parts of Somalia;

11. Appeals to all parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation process that will lead to the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also facilitate relief and rehabilitation efforts;

12. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian assistance for Somalia;

13. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1993 of the progress made and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Economic assistance to Vanuatu

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/230 of 21 December 1990 on economic assistance to Vanuatu and other specified countries, in which it requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary resources to provide assistance to Vanuatu and those countries,

/...

Recalling also its resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990, relating to specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Taking into account that Vanuatu, an island developing country that is also included in the list of least developed countries, continues to experience, as a consequence of regular natural disasters, significant economic and social disadvantages of the type referred to in resolution 45/202,

Taking note of Agenda 21, 40/ which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, in particular chapter 17, section G, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

1. Calls the attention of the international community to the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries, and specifically to those confronting Vanuatu; 41/

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance for Vanuatu and to those States and organizations which have provided assistance to it;

3. Also expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme, the other specialized agencies of the United Nations, and to the donor community for their participation in the first round-table meeting to assist Vanuatu, and notes the proposed convening of a second such meeting in 1993;

4. Appeals to member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously to the needs of Vanuatu, particularly in the nine priority areas identified in the report of the Secretary-General;

5. Invites the appropriate parts of the United Nations system, at the next meetings of their various governing bodies, to consider, as appropriate, the special needs of Vanuatu and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General;

6. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Vanuatu;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in organizing international assistance for Vanuatu and on developments in the economic situation of that country.

40/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I and II and Corr.1, and III).

41/ A/47/414 and Add.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 8 October 1988, 43/52 of 6 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989, 45/226 of 21 December 1990 and 46/178 of 19 December 1991 on assistance to the Sudan,

Recalling also the Declaration, Framework of Cooperation, and Programme of Action, adopted at the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Horn of Africa, held at Addis Ababa on 8 and 9 April 1992, and the principles embodied therein, 42/

Noting with deep concern the continuing negative impact of armed conflict on the socio-economic infrastructure of the Sudan and the displacement of a large number of persons,

Noting with satisfaction the projected increase in cereal production in the Sudan harvest for 1992/93, which should first be used to meet the needs of the people,

Recognizing, however, that there continues to be a need in the Sudan for strong and continued international solidarity and humanitarian support as a complement to its own efforts to meet its urgent needs in 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan, 43/

1. Takes note of the agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, as reflected in the joint statement issued after the recent visit of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to Khartoum, and calls upon all parties to adhere to this agreement;

2. Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation to the States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that are providing assistance to the country in the context of the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan;

3. Expresses its full appreciation to the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system for their efforts to coordinate and mobilize resources and support for the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan and requests them to continue these efforts;

42/ A/47/182, annex.

43/ A/47/554.

4. Calls upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs of the country, especially in the areas of supplementary feeding, non-food items, storage, transportation and emergency recovery;

5. Appeals to all parties concerned to pursue dialogue and negotiations and terminate hostilities to allow for the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also to facilitate relief efforts;

6. Stresses the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all in need;

7. Urges all parties involved to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel to guarantee maximum success of the Sudan Emergency Operation in all parts of the country;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assess the emergency situation in the Sudan and to report on it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Special assistance to the front-line States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/172 of 19 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States, 44/

Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, in particular paragraph 9 (e) thereof, in which the States Members of the United Nations decided to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by past acts of aggression and destabilization,

Aware that the apartheid system in South Africa has aggravated economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

Welcoming the recent positive developments in the region, including the holding of elections in Angola and the recently concluded General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, signed at Rome on 4 October 1992,

Recognizing the urgent and imperative need for all the parties in South Africa to implement fully the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992,

Gravely concerned about the effects of the devastating drought that is currently ravaging the southern African region,

Welcoming with appreciation the positive response of the international community at the Pledging Conference for the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa, held at Geneva in June 1992,

Conscious of the urgent need and responsibility of the international community to continue to deal with the drought situation and other problems affecting the region,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States;

2. Notes with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the donor countries and non-governmental organizations for the invaluable assistance they are rendering towards the alleviation of the effects of the drought in the region of southern Africa;

4. Expresses its deep concern about the continuing adverse effects of past acts of aggression and destabilization in the region;

5. Strongly urges the international community to continue to provide, in a timely and effective manner, the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with those effects;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond, as appropriate, to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

7. Reiterates the urgent need for the removal of all remaining obstacles to the resumption of constitutional negotiations on a non-racial democratic South Africa;

8. Appeals to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, in the context, inter alia, of the current drought situation, the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian and emergency problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries;

9. Appeals to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration as envisaged in the Treaty of 17 August 1992, establishing the Southern African Development Community, including the eventual participation of a non-racial democratic South Africa;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

53. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION

Report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the
United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator. 45/





General Assembly

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 81

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION
OF ANGOLA

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.
2. The Second Committee considered the item, together with item 87, "Special economic and disaster relief assistance: (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator; (b) Special programmes of economic assistance", and item 144, "International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery".
3. The items were considered at the 25th, 26th and 40th meetings, on 29 October and 16 November 1992. Action on item 88 was taken at the 34th and 48th meetings on 10 November and 7 December. An account of the Committee's discussion of the items is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/25, 26, 34, 40 and 48). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 5 to 8 October (see A/C.2/47/SR.3-9).
4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (A/47/531);

(b) Letter dated 23 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General enclosing a copy of the statement on Angola made by the European Community and its member States in London and Brussels on 22 October 1992 (A/47/579-S/24712).

5. At the 25th meeting, on 29 October, introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, the Director of the Department of Political Affairs and the Coordinator of Assistance to the Least-Developed Countries, Regional Bureau for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme (see A/C.2/47/SR.25).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.2/47/L.17 AND REV.1

6. At the 34th meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Portugal, also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Bosnia and Herzegovina, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.17) entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling resolutions 46/142 of 17 December 1991, 45/233 of 21 December 1990 and 44/168 of 15 December 1989 concerning international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola,

"Recalling also Security Council resolution 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976, 475 (1980) of 27 June 1980, 628 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and other resolutions of the Council regarding international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, in which, inter alia, the international community was requested to render assistance to Angola,

"Deeply concerned about the serious economic situation prevailing in Angola, caused by acts of aggression and destabilization that have victimized Angola during the past sixteen years,

"Also concerned about the continuous drought that ravages the central and southern regions of the country and adversely affects millions of lives,

"Taking into consideration that the signing of the Peace Accords for Angola 1/ and the ongoing process of national reconstruction is creating favourable conditions for economic and social rehabilitation of the country,

"Conscious of the need for greater effort and engagement on the part of the international community to assist Angola in rehabilitating its economy,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; 2/

"2. Calls upon all parties to do their utmost to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola 1/ and national reconciliation goals, thus creating the ideal conditions for the economic rehabilitation of the country;

"3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, United Nations organizations and other donors for the emergency humanitarian assistance rendered to Angola through the Special Relief Programme for Angola, and appeals for generous contributions for the continuation of the Programme;

"4. Reiterates its appeal to the international community to continue to render the material, technical and financial assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to increase the level of economic assistance for Angola;

"6. Welcomes the decision of the Government of Angola to organize a donors' round-table conference for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Angola in 1993, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank, the Government of Portugal and other interested countries;

"7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled 'International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola'."

1/ S/22609, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991, document S/22609.

2/ A/47/531.

7. At the 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.17/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.17, joined by Djibouti, Malawi, Spain, Tunisia and Uganda.

8. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.17/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 11).

10. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution the representative of Angola made a statement.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

11. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/142 of 17 December 1991, 45/233 of 21 December 1990 and 44/168 of 15 December 1989 concerning international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976, 475 (1980) of 27 June 1980, 628 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and other resolutions of the Council regarding international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, in which, inter alia, the international community was requested to render assistance to Angola,

Deeply concerned about the serious economic and political situation prevailing in Angola,

Concerned about the continuous drought which has ravaged the central and southern regions of the country and adversely affects millions of lives,

Taking into consideration the fact that the implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola 3/ would create favourable conditions for economic and social rehabilitation of the country,

3/ See S/22609, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991, document S/22609.

Conscious of the need for continuing effort and engagement on the part of the international community to assist Angola in rehabilitating its economy,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; 4/

2. Calls upon all parties to do their utmost to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola 3/ and national reconciliation goals, thus creating conditions conducive to the economic rehabilitation of the country;

3. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, United Nations organizations and other donors for the emergency humanitarian assistance rendered to Angola through the Special Relief Programme for Angola, and appeals for continued and generous contributions for emergency humanitarian assistance;

4. Reiterates its appeal to the international community to continue to render the material, technical and financial assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to ensure an appropriate level of economic assistance for Angola;

6. Welcomes the decision of the Government of Angola to organize a donors' round-table conference for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Angola in 1993, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank, the Government of Portugal and other interested countries;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".



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TRAINING AND RESEARCH

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled:

"Training and research:

"(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

"(b) United Nations University"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a general discussion of the item at its 15th, 41st and 42nd meetings, on 15 October, 17 and 18 November, and in particular of sub-item (a) at its 41st and 42nd meetings, on 17 and 18 November 1992. The general discussion of sub-item (b) was held at the 15th meeting, on 15 October. Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 47th and 51st meetings on 30 November and 16 December and on sub-item (b) at the 44th and 48th meetings, on 20 November and 7 December. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.15, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48 and 51). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 5 to 8 October (see A/C.2/47/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Document under the item as a whole

(a) Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a position paper on the new world order prepared by the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (A/47/312-S/24238);

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(b) Report of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/47/14); 1/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/47/458);

(b) United Nations University

(c) Report of the Council of the United Nations University (January-December 1991) (A/47/31). 2/

4. At the 15th meeting, on 15 October, the Rector of the United Nations University made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.15).

5. At the 41st meeting, on 17 November, introductory statements were made by the Director and Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Public Affairs, and the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (see A/C.2/47/SR.41).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.43 and L.65

6. At the 44th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Japan, on behalf of Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ghana, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/47/14).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 31 (A/47/31).

Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago, subsequently joined by China, Portugal and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations University" (A/C.2/47/L.43), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972 on the establishment of the United Nations University,

"Recalling also its resolution 45/220 of 21 December 1990 on the United Nations University,

"Taking cognizance of the contributions of the University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations,

"Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1991 ^{3/} and the statement made by the Rector of the University before the Second Committee on 15 October 1992 ^{4/} concerning the activities of the University in 1992 and its plans for the future,

"Noting with appreciation the financial and other contributions made by Governments and organizations in support of the University,

"Stressing the need to enhance the visibility of the University and its management,

"Taking note of decision 4.3.2 adopted on 27 May 1992 by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and thirty-ninth session,

"1. Takes note of the progress made in the University's overall activities within the framework of its second medium-term perspective, for 1990-1995;

"2. Welcomes the completion of the permanent headquarters building in Tokyo made available to the University by the Government of Japan;

"3. Takes note of the progress of the work of the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University, in Finland, the Institute for New Technologies of the United Nations University, in the Netherlands, and the Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Venezuela;

^{3/} Ibid.

^{4/} See A/C.2/47/SR.15.

"4. Welcomes:

"(a) The establishment of the International Institute for Software Technology of the United Nations University in Macau, under the joint sponsorship of the Government of China, the Government of Portugal and the Territory of Macau;

"(b) The progress made in the negotiations towards the establishment of the Research and Training Centre on Governance, State and Society, in Spain;

"(c) The intention of the Government of Ghana to host the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa;

"(d) The initiation of the activities of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Japan;

"5. Stresses the need, in the light of the University's institutional development, to maintain and enhance the programming and coordinating role of the University Centre with a view to ensuring the overall coherence and organic integrity of University activities;

"6. Takes note of the important contributions made by the University to the work of the United Nations, in particular its input into Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 5/ and encourages the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to avail themselves of the research capacity and research results of the University, which should come to serve as the academic arm of the United Nations through its global network of research and training centres and programmes;

"7. Requests the University to pursue its efforts:

"(a) To enhance its visibility, notably through selection of timely and important research topics, such as the Plan of Action for Academic Initiatives at the United Nations Headquarters Building, launched by the Rector, intensified coordination and cooperation with other United Nations bodies, wider dissemination of its research results, and expanded collaboration with an even wider international academic community of institutions and scholars, particularly in developing countries;

"(b) To keep under review the management and administrative functions of the University, particularly with a view to ensuring their efficiency and economy;

5/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III.

"(c) To foster its substantive collaboration with other research and training institutes within and outside the United Nations system;

"8. Invites the Council of the University:

"(a) To intensify its efforts to promote the University's activities and increase its visibility;

"(b) To continue to contribute to the effective management of the University, including the administration of its funds;

"(c) To study the possibility of reducing the frequency of its meetings, in the interests of efficiency and economy;

"9. Requests the University vigorously to continue its fund-raising efforts, particularly the effort to increase its Endowment Fund, and appeals to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University, in particular to its Endowment Fund."

7. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.65), submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.43.

8. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.65 without a vote (see para. 21, draft resolution I).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Tunisia made a statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.48).

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.65, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.43 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.60 and Rev.1 and L.91

12. At the 47th meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Lesotho, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Sudan, Uganda and Vanuatu, subsequently joined by Mali, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research" (A/C.2/47/L.60), which read as follows:

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"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 41/172 of 5 December 1986, 42/197 of 11 December 1987, 43/201 of 20 December 1988, 44/175 of 19 December 1989, 45/219 of 21 December 1990 and 46/180 of 19 December 1991,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General 6/ and of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 7/ and taking into account the statements made before the Second Committee on the Institute,

"Recognizing the steps taken by the Secretary-General to restructure the Institute for the purpose of implementing in New York and Geneva innovative and cost-effective programmes that would respond to the new challenges facing the United Nations,

"Acknowledging that a restructured Institute should continue, as a distinct and separate entity, to satisfy the growing training needs of Member States and the staff in the United Nations system, including the intersectoral analysis, assessment and policy-making issues related to sustainable development in order to develop a more structured relationship with national and international institutions,

"Further acknowledging the continued relevance of the Institute in providing training in multilateral diplomacy, including negotiation and conflict-resolution training (economic, commercial, political, environmental, etc.), natural resource management and operational activities, peace-keeping and peacemaking in close collaboration with all United Nations departments and offices concerned, optimal utilization of information systems and accessibility to United Nations data banks by all States, and programmes aimed at enhancing the conceptual understanding of the new integrated approaches to global problems where the United Nations is called upon to provide solutions across the political, economic and social spectrum, and, upon request, to identify training needs which are not met by other bodies within the United Nations system,

"1. Decides that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research building will be immediately transferred to the United Nations in return for the cancellation of its debt and that coverage of its financial obligations for 1992 as well as the cost of all transitional arrangements will be assumed by the United Nations; in the event that the headquarters

6/ A/47/458.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/47/14).

of the Institute are moved to Geneva, a streamlined office for training purposes will be retained in New York, in accordance with the recommendation of the high-level consultant and approved by the Board of Trustees;

"2. Further decides that the New York office should be given the necessary facilities and sufficient authority to accommodate fully the proven training programmes designed to meet the needs of member States in the fields of multilateral diplomacy, peace-keeping, peace-building and peacemaking, full-time senior fellows conducting research activities, and of the restructured programmes in economic and social training organized in cooperation with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank;

"3. Also decides that the funding of the Institute's administrative budget and training programmes will in future be covered from voluntary contributions, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads, but that in 1993, during the transitional period, arrangements will be made for the provision of a grant from the United Nations regular budget to carry out the programmes referred to above;

"4. Similarly decides that the cost of training programmes made at the specific request of the United Nations and of other United Nations organs and specialized agencies should be covered by the requesting organizations;

"5. Further decides that the proposal of the Secretary-General to work out a closer association between the Institute and the Turin Training Centre for the purpose of transferring the bulk of training activities to Turin needs further examination in order to ensure that such a transfer is genuinely cost-effective, financially sound and in the best interests of participating member States;

"6. Urges Member States to contribute to the General Fund of the restructured United Nations Institute for Training and Research so as to assure its viability, bearing in mind the uncertainty surrounding its future and the fact that the Institute has been left with an unacceptably low level of resources to conduct its training programmes;

"7. Requests the Institute to improve its cooperation with national and international institutions in the field of international relations and scientific analysis;

"8. Further urges United Nations funds and programmes such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the United Nations Population Fund to improve their collaboration with the Institute in order to utilize better the Institute's expertise and comparative advantage in the field of training;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the arrangements set out above."

/...

13. At its 51st meeting, on 16 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.60/Rev.1), which had been submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.60, joined by Mauritania, Mauritius and Sierra Leone. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/180 of 19 December 1991,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General 8/ and of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 9/ and taking into account the statements made before the Second Committee on the Institute,

"Taking note of the steps taken by the Secretary-General to restructure the Institute for the purpose of implementing in New York and Geneva innovative and cost-effective programmes that would respond to the new challenges facing the United Nations and the need to meet the growing training requirements of Member States and staff in the United Nations system,

"Recognizing the need to enhance the overall capacity of the United Nations in research and data gathering,

"Acknowledging that a restructured Institute should continue to develop a more structured relationship with national and international institutions,

"Further acknowledging the continued relevance of the mandate of the Institute as contained in its statute,

"1. Decides that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, 10/ the building of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research will be immediately transferred to the United Nations in return for the cancellation of the debt of the Institute and that coverage of its financial obligations for 1992 as well as the cost of all transitional arrangements will be assumed by the United Nations;

"2. Also decides that, in accordance with the recommendations of the high-level consultant, as approved by the Board of Trustees of the Institute, the New York Office should be streamlined, provided with the necessary facilities and staffed, at a minimum, by a Director, one

8/ A/47/458.

9/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/47/14).

10/ A/47/458, sect. III.

General Service staff member, three full-time senior fellows and additional full-time senior fellows on a non-remuneration basis to undertake existing training programmes designed to meet the growing training needs in the fields of multilateral diplomacy, peace-keeping, peace-building and peacemaking and to conduct research, as well as to carry out the restructured programmes in economic and social training organized in cooperation with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank;

"3. Further decides that the funding of the Institute's administrative budget and training programmes will in future be covered from voluntary contributions, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads;

"4. Urges Member States to contribute to the restructured Institute, in particular to its General Fund so as to assure its viability;

"5. Similarly decides that the cost of training programmes made at the specific request of the United Nations and of other United Nations organs and specialized agencies should be covered by the requesting organizations;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to explore further closer cooperation between the Institute and other qualified national and international institutions including, inter alia, the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organisation at Turin, in order to enable the United Nations system to respond to the increasing training needs at both the international and national levels in the most cost-effective manner and in the best interest of the participating Member States;

"7. Requests the Institute to improve its cooperation with national and international institutions in the field of international relations and scientific analysis;

"8. Further urges United Nations funds and programmes such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the United Nations Population Fund to improve their collaboration with the Institute;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session a report on the above-mentioned arrangements."

14. A statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.60/Rev.1, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was contained in document A/C.2/47/L.81.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.91, which had been submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.60/Rev.1. In introducing the draft resolution, the Vice-Chairman orally revised the sixth preambular paragraph by inserting the word "relevant" between the words "with" and "national".

16. A statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.91, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was contained in document A/C.2/47/L.94.

17. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the Group of 77, and Mauritania (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

18. At its 51st meeting, on 16 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.91 without a vote (see para. 21, draft resolution II).

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the European Community (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

20. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.91, draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.60 and L.60/Rev.1 were withdrawn by the sponsors.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

21. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972 on the establishment of the United Nations University,

Recalling also its resolution 45/220 of 21 December 1990 on the United Nations University,

Taking cognizance of the contributions of the University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations,

/...

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1991 11/ and the statement made by the Rector of the University before the Second Committee on 15 October 1992 12/ concerning the activities of the University in 1992 and its plans for the future,

Noting with appreciation the financial and other contributions made by Governments and organizations in support of the University,

Stressing the need to enhance the visibility of the University and its management,

Taking note of decision 4.3.2 adopted on 27 May 1992 by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and thirty-ninth session,

1. Takes note of the progress made in the University's overall activities within the framework of its second medium-term perspective, for 1990-1995;

2. Welcomes the completion of the permanent headquarters building in Tokyo made available to the University by the Government of Japan;

3. Takes note of the progress of the work of the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University, in Finland, the Institute for New Technologies of the United Nations University, in the Netherlands, and the Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Venezuela;

4. Welcomes:

(a) The establishment of the International Institute for Software Technology of the United Nations University in Macau, under the joint sponsorship of the Government of China, the Government of Portugal and the Territory of Macau;

(b) The progress made in the negotiations towards the establishment of the Research and Training Centre on Governance, State and Society, in Spain;

(c) The intention of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa;

(d) The initiation of the activities of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Japan;

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/47/31).

12/ See A/C.2/47/SR.15.

5. Stresses the need, in the light of the University's institutional development, to maintain and enhance the programming and coordinating role of the University Centre with a view to ensuring the overall coherence, organic integrity and universality of University activities;

6. Takes note of the valuable contributions made by the University to the work of the United Nations, including its input into Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, ^{13/} and encourages the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to avail themselves of the research capacity and research results of the University, which should come to serve as one of the principal academic institutions of the United Nations through its global network of research and training centres and programmes;

7. Requests the University to pursue its efforts:

(a) To enhance its prominence, notably through selection of timely and important research topics, such as the Plan of Action for Academic Initiatives at the United Nations Headquarters Building, launched by the Rector, intensified coordination and cooperation with other United Nations bodies, wider dissemination of its research results, and expanded collaboration with an even wider international academic community of institutions and scholars, particularly in developing countries;

(b) To keep under review the management and administrative functions of the University, particularly with a view to ensuring their efficiency and economy;

(c) To foster its substantive collaboration with other research and training institutes within and outside the United Nations system;

8. Invites the Council of the University:

(a) To intensify its efforts to promote the University's activities and make them more widely and better known;

(b) To continue to contribute to the effective management of the University, including the administration of its funds;

(c) To study the possibility of reducing the frequency of its meetings, in the interests of efficiency and economy;

9. Requests the University to continue vigorously its fund-raising efforts, particularly the effort to increase its Endowment Fund, and appeals to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University, in particular to its Endowment Fund.

^{13/} See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/180 of 19 December 1991,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General 14/ and of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 15/ and taking into account the statements made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on the Institute,

Taking note of the steps taken by the Secretary-General to restructure the Institute,

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the interdisciplinary training functions within the United Nations system and the need to respond to the new challenges facing the United Nations and to meet the growing training requirements of Member States and staff in the United Nations system,

Recognising that, in the context of the ongoing restructuring of the United Nations, the overall capacity of the United Nations in research and data gathering should be enhanced,

Acknowledging that a restructured Institute should continue to develop a more structured relationship with relevant national and international institutions,

Reaffirming that the Institute should focus on providing training programmes and research activities related to training,

1. Decides that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, 16/ the building of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research will be immediately transferred to the United Nations in return for the cancellation of the debt of the Institute and coverage of its financial obligations for 1992;

2. Also decides that, in accordance with the recommendations of the high-level consultant, as approved by the Board of Trustees of the Institute and the Secretary-General in his report, the headquarters of the Institute

14/ A/47/458.

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/47/14).

16/ A/47/458, sect. III.

will be transferred to Geneva, and requests the Secretary-General to designate a liaison officer to organize and coordinate the existing training programmes and research activities relating to training in New York within existing resources, drawing as appropriate on the services of senior fellows who shall be funded from voluntary contributions to the Institute;

3. Further decides that, as of 1 January 1993, the funding of all the Institute's administrative budget and training programmes will be covered from voluntary contributions, donations, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads;

4. Invites the international community to make voluntary contributions to the restructured Institute, in particular to its General Fund so as to assure its viability;

5. Similarly decides that the cost of training programmes made at the specific request of Member States of the United Nations and other United Nations organs and specialized agencies should be arranged by the requesting parties;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to explore further closer cooperation between the Institute and other qualified national and international institutions including, inter alia, the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organisation at Turin, in order to enable the United Nations system to respond to the increasing training needs at both the international and national levels in the most cost-effective manner and in the best interest of the participating Member States;

7. Invites the Secretary-General, in the context of the ongoing restructuring process of the United Nations, to continue his work on a comprehensive review of the research capacity of the United Nations system and to make proposals for the enhancement of that capacity, including the possibility of transferring the non-training related research functions of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to other appropriate United Nations bodies such as the United Nations University and the possibility of promoting cooperation mechanisms with other relevant national and international research institutes;

8. Invites the Institute to improve its cooperation with relevant national, regional and international institutions which can contribute to fulfilling its training and related research needs in the field of international relations and in response to the new challenges facing the United Nations;

9. Urges the Institute to improve its collaboration with the United Nations and its funds and programmes;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session a report on the above-mentioned arrangements.



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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 90

STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION
OF EFFORTS TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES
OF THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 43rd, 46th and 50th meetings, on 19 and 25 November and 11 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.43, 46 and 50). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 5 to 8 October (see A/C.2/47/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster (A/47/322-E/1992/102 and Add.1 and 2);

(b) Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting

the final documents of the Munich Economic Summit, held from 6 to 8 July 1992 (A/47/375-S/24429);

(c) Letter dated 23 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an appeal by Aleksy II, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, to the participants in the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly (A/C.2/47/8).

4. At the 43rd meeting, on 19 November, the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation for Chernobyl made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.43).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.2/47/L.55 AND L.67

5. At the 46th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of the Russian Federation, on behalf of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster" (A/C.2/47/L.55), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 45/190 of 21 December 1990 and 46/150 of 18 December 1991,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990, 1991/51 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/38 of 30 July 1992,

"Taking note of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150,

"Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by Member States and by organizations of the United Nations system in the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, and encouraging further contributions,

"Bearing in mind the appeal of the Heads of State of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the United Nations concerning provision of assistance in mitigating the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe, of 20 March 1992, 1/ in particular to the international community to give renewed impetus to the international programme to mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station,

1/ A/47/132, annex.

"Expressing profound concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people, especially children, in the affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and also in other countries affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

"Taking note with concern of the recent reliable findings of the World Health Organization relating to the health effects of the Chernobyl radioactive fallout,

"Stressing the responsibility of each State, particularly through its safety authorities and its plant operators, for the safety of its nuclear power plants, encouraging cooperation to this end throughout the world, in particular in Central and Eastern Europe, and emphasizing the high priority that should be given by the countries concerned to eliminating the above-mentioned dangers through improvements in safety and other appropriate measures with the support of the international community,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/150, 2/ and endorses the proposals contained therein on priority areas of international cooperation in studying, mitigating and minimizing the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150, taking into consideration the subsequent social, economic and other changes that have occurred in the countries most affected by the Chernobyl disaster;

"3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and the ones mentioned above and to include an analytical review of programmes of the United Nations system and their implementation in the most affected countries;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 for consideration during its coordination segment a progress report on the implementation of the request contained in paragraph 3 of the present resolution."

6. At the 50th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. José Lino Guerrero (Philippines), introduced a draft resolution

2/ A/47/322-E/1992/102 and Add.1 and 2.

(A/C.2/47/L.67), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.55.

7. The Committee had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/47/L.72).

8. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the States members of the European Community that are Members of the United Nations, made a statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.50).

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67 without a vote (see para. 11).

10. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.55 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

11. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination
of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences
of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/190 of 21 December 1990 and 46/150 of 18 December 1991,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990, 1991/51 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/38 of 30 July 1992,

Taking note of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150,

Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by Member States and by organizations of the United Nations system in the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, and encouraging further contributions,

Bearing in mind the appeal of the Heads of State of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the United Nations concerning provision of

assistance in mitigating the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe, of 20 March 1992, 3/

Expressing profound concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people, especially children, in the affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and also in other countries affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

Taking note with concern of the recent authoritative findings of the World Health Organization relating to the health effects of the Chernobyl radioactive fallout,

Aware of the need to strengthen further the coordination of active efforts, through international and, in particular, national measures, to mitigate and minimize the radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, as well as its possible long-term effects, including those resulting from transboundary contamination,

Stressing the responsibility of each State, particularly through its safety authorities and its plant operators, for the safety of its nuclear power plants, encouraging cooperation to this end throughout the world, in particular in Central and Eastern Europe, and emphasizing the high priority that should be given by the countries concerned to eliminating the above-mentioned dangers through improvements in safety and other appropriate measures, with the support of the international community,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/150, 4/ and the recommendations contained therein on priority areas of international cooperation in studying, mitigating and minimizing the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150, taking into consideration the subsequent social, economic and other changes that have occurred in the countries most affected by the Chernobyl disaster;
3. Also requests the Secretary-General, in the light of his recommendations on priority areas, to undertake an analytical review of all United Nations activities to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in those countries most affected, including related Secretariat arrangements, taking full account of ongoing programmes and other relevant activities, including those of regional and other organizations, and the principle of comparative advantage;

3/ A/47/132, annex.

4/ A/47/322-E/1992/102 and Add.1 and 2.

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the conclusions of the analytical review requested in paragraph 3 above, and to submit an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;

5. Decides to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of the biennialization of this agenda item.



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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 144

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE TO ALLEVIATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF WAR IN CROATIA AND TO FACILITATE ITS RECOVERY

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.
2. The Second Committee considered the item, together with item 87, "Special economic and disaster relief assistance: (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator; (b) Special programmes of economic assistance", and item 88, "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".
3. The items were considered at the 25th, 26th and 40th meetings, on 29 October and 16 November 1992. Action on item 144 was taken at the 44th and 48th meetings, on 20 November and 7 December (see A/C.2/47/SR.44 and 48). An account of the Committee's discussion of the items is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/47/SR.25, 26 and 40). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 5 to 8 October (see A/C.2/47/SR.3-9).
4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 27 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the

Secretary-General, enclosing an explanatory memorandum concerning a request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, entitled "International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery" (A/47/242);

(b) Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing an assessment of war damage in Croatia (A/C.2/47/2).

5. At the 25th meeting, on 29 October, introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and the Director of the Department of Political Affairs (see A/C.2/47/SR.25).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.2/47/L.41 AND Rev.1

6. At the 44th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hungary, Jordan, Latvia, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Ukraine and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery" (A/C.2/47/L.41), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, the annex to that resolution and other relevant resolutions on humanitarian assistance,

"Deeply concerned about the serious aggravation of the humanitarian situation as a direct consequence of the ongoing conflict in former Yugoslavia,

"Conscious of the extensive material destruction of major sectors of the national infrastructure, dwellings, the environment and the cultural heritage in Croatia,

"Aware that owing to the constant increase in the number of refugees in Croatia, emergency assistance and humanitarian relief should be continued and expanded,

"Deeply concerned about the suffering of the victims of war and of 'ethnic cleansing', which have created tides of refugees and displaced persons,

"Noting the efforts of the Government of Croatia to solve the problems of the postwar reconstruction of national infrastructure and, at the same time, to solve the problem of refugees, displaced persons and victims of war,

/...

"Taking note of the letter dated 27 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 1/ and of the letter dated 20 October 1992 from the Prime Minister of Croatia to the Secretary-General, 2/

"Expressing concern about the potential effects of the deepening of the crisis in the region in the event that no rapid process of postwar recovery in Croatia is established,

"Recognizing the importance of the interrelation between economic recovery and peaceful inter-ethnic relations,

"Recognizing that as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system are providing emergency humanitarian relief assistance to all areas of former Yugoslavia, including Croatia, this should be accompanied by assistance to facilitate the recovery of Croatia,

"1. Appeals to all Member States, regional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, charity foundations, the business communities, scientific bodies and individuals to provide cooperation in various forms, and special and other assistance, in particular in the most severely affected areas and with a view to facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to these areas;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard for the continuum ranging from emergency relief to the longer-term development needs of the war-torn region, to initiate, in cooperation with the Government of Croatia, an assessment of needs for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Croatia, and to introduce, if appropriate, an international appeal for the funding of a programme for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development;

"3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

7. At its 48th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.41/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.41. The Committee was informed that the United States of America was not a sponsor of the revised draft resolution.

1/ A/47/242.

2/ A/C.2/47/2, annex.

8. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.41/Rev.1, without a vote (see para. 10).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

International cooperation and assistance to alleviate
the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate
its recovery

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the annex to that resolution,

Deeply concerned about the serious aggravation of the humanitarian situation as a direct consequence of the ongoing conflict in the former Yugoslavia,

Conscious of the extensive material destruction of major sectors of the national infrastructure, dwellings, the environment and the cultural heritage in Croatia,

Aware that, owing to the constant increase in the number of refugees in Croatia, emergency assistance and humanitarian relief should be continued and expanded,

Deeply concerned about the suffering of the victims of war and of the tides of refugees and displaced persons,

Noting the efforts of the Government of Croatia to solve the problems of the postwar reconstruction of the national infrastructure and, at the same time, to solve the problem of refugees, displaced persons and victims of war within the Republic of Croatia,

Expressing concern about the potential effects of the deepening of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia in the event that, inter alia, no rapid process of postwar recovery in Croatia is established,

Recognizing the importance of the interrelationship between economic recovery and peaceful inter-ethnic relations,

Recognizing that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations and

/...

programmes of the United Nations system are providing emergency humanitarian relief assistance to all areas of the former Yugoslavia, including the Republic of Croatia, and that such humanitarian aid should be organized in such a way as to facilitate the recovery of Croatia,

1. Appeals to all States, regional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to provide cooperation in various forms, and special and other assistance, in particular in the most severely affected areas and with a view to facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to those areas;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard for the continuum ranging from emergency relief to the longer-term development needs of the war-torn region, to initiate, in cooperation with the Government of Croatia, an assessment of needs for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Croatia, and to introduce, if appropriate, an international appeal for the funding of a programme for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.
